THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *DECEMBER* 1801;

With a South-East View of TAYMOUTH CASTLE, *the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of* BREADALBANE;

As altering to the Deſigns, and under the Inſpection of Mr JOHN PATERSON, Architect.

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State

SOUTH EAST VIEW of TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen in inches and decimals, from November 26. to Dec. 25. 1801, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1801. Nov.	Barom.	Thermom. M	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.101	35	39	——	Cloudy
27	29 031	32	40	0.04	Snow
28	29.411	35	40	——	Clear
29	29.455	28	36	——	Ditto
30	29.121	32	38	0.031	Snow
Dec. 1	28.921	35	36	0.02	Ditto
2	29.02	29	35	0.01	Ditto
3	29.301	30	34	——	Cloudy
4	29 351	32	38	——	Ditto
5	28.6	38	42	——	Ditto
6	29.	36	41	0.041	Snow
7	29.145	37	42	——	Clear
8	29.141	40	45	——	Cloudy
9	28.711	41	41	0.05	Rain
10	29.121	39	41	——	Cloudy
11	29.21	38	35	0.021	Shower
12	29.3	32	35	——	Cloudy
13	29.511	26	34	——	Clear
14	29.49	25	34	——	Cloudy
15	29.3	38	38	——	Clear
16	29 411	28	34	——	Cloudy
17	29.51	37	36	0.251	Snow
18	29 532	29	35	——	Clear
19	29.9	26	35	——	Ditto
20	29.7511	28	32	0.291	Snow
21	29.711	38	38	0.0811	Rain
22	29.665	35	36	——	Cloudy
23	29 08	36	38	0.221	Snow
24	29.33	34	36	——	Cloudy
25	29.15	55	38	0.031	Shower

Quantity of Rain 1.0881

Omitted in our last. Oct. 31. { Barom. 29.431 | Thermom. M. 36 | Thermom. N. 45 | Rain. In. Pts. —— | Weather. Cloudy

OBSERVATIONS:

Jan. 10. Tweed fishing opens.
18. Queen's birth-day kept.
30. King Charles I. martyr.

High Water at LEITH, for JANUARY 1802.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Fr. 1.	——		0	15
Sa. 2.	0	47	1	17
Su. 3.	1	45	2	10
M. 4.	2	34	2	56
T. 5.	3	18	3	39
W. 6.	3	59	4	17
Th. 7.	4	36	4	54
Fr. 8.	5	12	5	30
Sa. 9.	5	49	6	10
Su. 10.	6	32	6	56
M. 11.	7	22	7	54
T. 12.	8	31	9	12
W. 13.	9	54	10	35
Th. 14.	11	12	11	45
Fr. 15.	——		0	15
Sa. 16.	0	42	1	6
Su. 17.	1	28	1	49
M. 18.	2	9	2	28
T. 19.	2	46	3	3
W. 20.	3	20	3	37
Th. 21.	3	53	4	9
Fr. 22.	4	24	4	40
Sa. 23.	4	55	5	10
Su. 24.	5	26	5	42
M. 25.	5	29	6	16
T. 26.	6	35	6	57
W. 27.	7	23	7	53
Th. 28.	8	29	9	13
Fr. 29.	10	2	10	53
Sa. 30.	11	41	——	——
Su. 31.	0	23	0	58

MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
N. Moon	4	7	55	Morn
First Qrtr.	10	11	51	Even.
Full Moon,	18	9	35	Even.
Last Qrtr.	27	0	42	Morn

THE

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DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, in the ſhire of Perth, the reſidence of the Right Hon. Lord Breadalbane, is ſurrounded with extenſive pleaſure grounds, and overtopped by a grove of venerable trees, which nearly covers the long range of offices. Behind theſe trees is the Tay, beyond which are mountains covered with wood to the ſummit.

The houſe formerly was old, and, to accommodate the family, it was thought neceſſary to give a more elegant addition, which is at preſent nearly completed, according to this View, drawn from the deſign of Mr John Paterſon, Architect in Edinburgh. In addition to the former wings, he has likewiſe added towers to the corners, to correſpond with thoſe on the corners of the front of the body of the houſe; and in the centre of the front a porch with towers, which gives the whole a caſtellated appearance, and does Mr Paterſon's taſte great credit.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR JANUARY 1802.

Friday, January 1st, 1802.

THE *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, whoſe longitude is 8ˢ..6°..59′..12″, and latitude 4°..32′..17″ ſouth.

Sunday, January 3d.

At 43 minutes and 43 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

Wednesday, Jan. 6th.

The *ſecond* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 21 ſeconds after three o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame day, about 34 minutes and 42 ſeconds after 11 o'clock in the evening, the *third* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, and, after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 3ʰ..27′..34″, it will emerge from behind the ſhadow of the planet, at 2 minutes and 16 ſeconds after 3 o'clock on Thurſday morning. At 11 o'clock in the evening, a little before the immerſion of the third ſatellite, the firſt and ſecond are ſituated on the left hand of Jupiter, the firſt being neareſt his body, and the third and fourth on the right hand, the fourth being fartheſt from the planet.

Saturday, Jan. 9th.

About 49 minutes and 18 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the *fourth* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, and, after continuing there 4ʰ..41′..40″, it will again emerge from behind the ſhadow of the planet at 21 minutes and 48 ſeconds after 10 o'clock, forenoon. But as the Sun is riſen, and Jupiter below

below the horizon, when this immerſion takes place, it will not be viſible.

A little before 11 o'clock in the evening, the ſecond and fourth ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eaſtern ſide of his diſc, the third, at that time, is ſituated on the ſame ſide, at a greater diſtance, and the firſt on the weſtern ſide of Jupiter.

Sunday, Jan. 10*th.*

The firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 34 minutes 14 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, Jan. 11*th.*

About one minute and 45 ſeconds after 10 o'clock in the evening, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, and a ſhort time afterwards, the fourth ſatellite will be found on the eaſt, and the ſecond and third on the weſt ſide of the planet, the ſecond being neareſt his body.

Wednesday, Jan. 13*th.*

The ſecond ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 31 minutes and 57 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning.

Thurſday, Jan. 14*th.*

OCCULTATION OF THE PLEIADES.

About half paſt 9 o'clock in the evening, ſeveral ſtars of the *Pleiades* will be eclipſed by the moon. The brighteſt of theſe, commonly called *Alcione*, or η *Pleiadum*, a ſtar of the third magnitude, whoſe longitude is 1ˢ..27°..13′..50″, and latitude 4°..1′..36″ north, will immerge behind the dark limb of the Moon, at 20 minutes and 12 ſeconds after 9 o'clock in the evening, at which time the ſtar is ſituated about 10¾ minutes to the ſouth of the Moon's center. After continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 50′..17″, this ſtar will emerge from behind the enlightened part of the Moon's diſc, at 10 minutes and 29 ſeconds after ten o'clock, when it is ſituated about 12 minutes to the ſouth of her center. At the middle of this occultation the enlightened part is to the obſcure part of the Moon's diſc as 9.365 to 2.635, and, as ſhe has not yet arrived at her oppoſition, the weſtern part of her diſc will be illuminated by the Sun. At this time the Moon's horizontal ſemidiameter is 15′..10″; horizontal parallax 55′..42″, and ſhe will come to the meridian about 40 minutes paſt ſeven o'clock in the evening.

On the ſame day the GEORGIUM SIDUS will be ſtationary in longitude 6ˢ..7°..5′..44″ and latitude 44 minutes north; his meridian altitude at *Edinburgh* will be 31°..53″, and he will come to the meridian about 34 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

The third ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 29 minutes and 41 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning, and, after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 3ʰ..27′..9″, it will emerge from behind the ſhadow of the planet, at 56 minutes and 56 ſeconds after 6 o'clock in the morning. But as Jupiter is ſet when this emerſion happens, it will not be viſible in this country.

Sunday, Jan. 17*th.*

At 24 minutes and 58 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

Monday, Jan. 18*th.*

The firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will enter into his ſhadow, at 52 minutes and 46 ſeconds after 11 o'clock in the evening. About an hour before this immerſion, all the ſatellites are ſituated on the right hand of Jupiter in the following order, counting from his body, 1, 2, 4, 3.

Wednesday, Jan. 20*th.*

The *Sun* will enter *Aquarius* at 14 minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or his longitude will then be 10 Signs.

Thurſday, Jan. 21*ſt.*

OCCULTATION OF JUPITER.

A very beautiful occultation of Ju-

JUPITER by the Moon will be viſible here about 9 o'clock in the evening; and as SATURN is ſituated only a few degrees to the eaſt of theſe planets, the ſight will be extremely intereſting. Jupiter, whoſe longitude at that time, is $5^s..4^\circ..18'$, and latitude $1^\circ..11'.,20''$ north, will appear to come in contact with the eaſtern or enlightened limb of the Moon, at 52 minutes and 45 ſeconds after 8 o'clock in the evening, when he will be ſituated a few ſeconds to the ſouth of the Moon's center. After continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of $1^h..6'..34''$, Jupiter will emerge from behind the weſtern or obſcure limb of the Moon, at 59 minutes and 19 ſeconds after 9 o'clock, at which time he will be about 2 minutes to the north of her center. About the middle of this occultation, the illuminated is to the obſcure part of the Moon's diſc, as 11.029 to 971, and as ſhe is paſt her oppoſition, the eaſtern part of her diſc will be illuminated by the Sun. The declination of Jupiter is $11^\circ..4'$ north, and he will come to the meridian about 2 o'clock in the morning, the Moon's horizontal ſemidiameter is $14'..47''$; his horizontal parallax $54'..14''$; and ſhe will arrive at the meridian about five minutes later than Jupiter.

If a good teleſcope be employed in obſerving this phenomenon, the occultations of Jupiter's ſatellites by the Moon may alſo be obſerved. The fourth ſatellite will emerge from behind the Moon's dark limb, before the planet, then the firſt, then Jupiter, and, laſtly, the ſecond and third will emerge almoſt at the ſame time.

Friday, January 22*d.*

About 5 hours after the occultation of *Jupiter* ends, viz. at 5 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning, the MOON will be in conjunction with the planet SATURN, whoſe longitude is $5^s..6^\circ..25'$ and latitude $1^\circ..48^s..24''$ north.

Saturday, January 23*d.*

The MOON will eclipſe τ *Leonis*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, whoſe longitude is $5^s..18^\circ..44'..4''$, and latitude $33'..21''$ ſouth. The occultation will begin at 21 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning, at which time the ſtar is ſituated about 12 minutes to the ſouth of the Moon's center; and the ſtar will emerge from behind the dark limb of the Moon at 25 minutes after 4 o'clock, when it is placed about 5 minutes ſouth of her center. About the middle of this occultation, the enlightened is to the dark part of the Moon's diſc as 10.151 to 1.849; and, as ſhe is then paſt her oppoſition, the eaſtern part of her diſc will be illuminated by the Sun. The Moon's horizontal ſemidiameter, at that time, is $14'..42''$; her horizontal parallax $54'..34''$, and ſhe will come to the meridian at 24 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning, almoſt at the ſame time that the occultation begins.

Monday, January 25*th.*

About eleven o'clock in the evening, the *firſt* and *fourth* ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the right ſide of the planet; the ſecond is placed a little above them, and the third on the ſame ſide, at a greater diſtance from the planet.

A ſhort time afterwards, about 32 minutes and 30 ſeconds after 11 o'clock, the *fourth* ſatellite of Jupiter will enter into his ſhadow, and, after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of $4^h..40'.9''$, it will emerge from behind the ſhadow of the planet at 12 minutes and 39 ſeconds after 4 o'clock on Thurſday morning.

Abou $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours after the immerſion of the fourth ſatellite, viz. at 44 minutes and 29 ſeconds after one o'clock on Tueſday morning, the *firſt*, with which it was in conjunction, will alſo immerge into the ſhadow of Jupiter.

On the ſame day, about 42 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, the

the *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Spica*, or *α Virginis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude.

Wednesday, January 27th.

At 16 minutes paſt 10 o'clock in the evening, the planet MERCURY will arrive at his ſuperior conjunction with the SUN, whoſe longitude, at that time, is 10ˢ..7°..22′..26″.

On the ſame evening, about 12 minutes and 30 ſeconds after 8 o'clock, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

Saturday, January 30th.

The *ſecond* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 54 minutes and 11 ſeconds after 11 o'clock in the evening.

EDINBURGH, *Geo. Square.* } *D. B,*
December 21ſt, 1801. }

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

CANDLE-LIGHT SKETCHES—N° VIII.

Caſtle-building.

MAY not a perſon, by habituating himſelf to what is called *caſtle-building*, procure not only amuſement of the moſt elegant kind for the preſent, but likewiſe improve both his underſtanding and his heart? Reſpecting the firſt of theſe effects, preſent amuſement, few will be diſpoſed to deny; that exerciſing the fancy and the affections in this manner affords the richeſt delight which the mind is capable of enjoying. This pleaſure is compound, and reſults from different cauſes, activity, invention, hope, the exerciſe of benevolence, the fancied enjoyment of proſperity, and a momentary belief of the reality of the ſcene. Beſides, every diſagreeable circumſtance which might diſturb the harmony of the picture is carefully overlooked, and nothing is admitted but which enhances more or leſs the luxury of the banquet. From the operation of any of theſe ſources, a conſiderable degree of ſatisfaction is experienced, but when they are all united at the ſame time, the delight muſt be proportionally increaſed. To perſons of a warm imagination and delicate feelings, this pleaſure is ſo exquiſitely delicious, that it draws them aſide from ordinary enjoyments, and monopolizes the attention of the mind, to the almoſt total excluſion of neceſſary exertions.

When the exerciſe of the fancy is not ſuffered to proceed to this unfortunate extreme, but is moderated by judgment, it may produce the very beſt effects upon the mind, and directly tends to invigorate the intellectual faculties and refine the affections of the ſoul. It may even promote the practice of virtue, and it cannot fail of improving the taſte.

When the mind is employed in this manner, every repeated exertion ſharpens its powers, and aids the facility of invention. It proceeds regularly to work, fixes upon a ſcene, which it peoples with different individuals, diſcriminates each of them by a ſeparate character, forms a plot with a beginning, a middle, and an end, and depicts all the circumſtances from a knowledge of real life and nature, heightened by the ſtudy of ideal perfection; and whether the picture repreſent a converſation-piece, a comedy, a tragedy, or a romance, in ſo far as the imagination is exerted in creating, or in forming new arrangements, its energy will be increaſed, and its activity improved.

By exerciſes of this kind, not only is the fancy ſtrengthened, but alſo the other faculties of the mind. During theſe intellectual repaſts, the judgment makes numerous diſcriminations; the memory is continually exerted, and the moral ſenſe has frequent opportunities of giving a deciſion.

Every

Every perſon is virtuous in fancy. When temptations to vice are abſent, and when ſelfiſh views do not interfere, the human heart will conſult its natural dictates, and uniformly act a fair, upright, and honourable part. During the reverie of imagination, the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate are mitigated and relieved—the worthy are rewarded by generoſity; injuſtice and oppreſſion beget the ſwell of indignation, and pity weeps over the wound which it cannot cure.

By perſevering in this habit of creating fictitious ſcenes, the moral taſte will be rectified and confirmed, every particular virtue will be ſtrengthened, and a ſyſtem of morals, formed upon a plan of ideal perfection, will in due time, be completed in the mind. Upon this ſublime model, the fancy will uniformly proceed in all its delineations, and the force of habit will cauſe this ſyſtem to take ſuch deep root in the affections as not to be eaſily eradicated.

What is more natural or more probable, than that thoſe principles upon which the mind acted in the ſcenes of fiction, will be transferred to real life? What is more probable, than that a perſon, who has derived ſo much delight from all that is grand and beautiful in imaginary conduct, will even wiſh to realize the fond viſion, and again participate his former ſatisfaction under a new modification? Will not the ſame motives and the ſame circumſtances again have weight, and actuate his mind anew? Will an ingenuous mind, accuſtomed to entertain the moſt elevated ſentiments, act ſo inconſiſtently with itſelf, and degrade its worth by a ſhameful departure from the laudable principles by which it was formerly actuated? Powerful indeed muſt be the circumſtances which can occaſion ſuch a dereliction. In common ſituations, *ſelf reſpect*, the energetic guardian of virtue, will interfere to prevent a mode of behaviour, which would ſink the heart in its own eſtimation, and continually mortify it with the conſciouſneſs of having, in lieu of baſe or inadequate gratifications, ſacrificed principles which muſt be applauded, and pleaſures known to be genuine.

The exceſs of pleaſure attending this indulgence of the imagination, frequently induces young perſons, poſſeſſed of warm fancies, to enjoy this gratification in too great a degree. When this is the caſe, many bad conſequences enſue. It unfits the mind for acting with proper energy and propriety in real life, enervates the character, and gives a perſon the air of an Arcadian ſhepherd. Accuſtomed to few ſenſations but thoſe of delight and honeſt ſatisfaction, the misfortunes of the world have a mighty effect upon him, he is not able to ſupport the tranſition from paradiſe to mere earth, and his ſoul ſhrinks within him at every unexpected, or undeſerved calamity. Inſtead of enjoying ſuch humble pleaſures as the world in general affords, he deſpiſes them, becauſe they are not ſo exquiſite nor ſo frequent as he has perſuaded himſelf to expect, turns peeviſh—exclaims againſt mankind, and their follies, gives up active connections with real life, turns miſanthrope, and ſinks into a ſtate of torpidity; a burden to himſelf, and an uſeleſs member of ſociety.

Young perſons therefore ought to beware how they indulge their minds in theſe enthuſiaſtic reveries; when however they are properly directed by good ſenſe, and founded upon real life, without romantic exaggeration or unnatural incidents, they render the individual much more agreeable, warm-hearted, generous, and intereſting, than the mere metaphyſician, or the worldling bound to earth.

The Burleſque.

By reaſoning *a priori*, we will be induced to conclude, that that ſpe-

cies

cies of writing which is denominated the *Burleſque*, would be practiſed only in latter periods of the hiſtory of compoſition. This kind of writing is indebted for its chief excellencies to eccentric compariſons, and alluſions to objects connected by ſlight aſſociations of ideas. In order to excell in this way, it is neceſſary to have an extenſive acquaintance with the different parts of nature, and all the various properties and qualities of objects, which could not be obtained, but in an advanced period of ſcience. Authors originally wrote to *inſtruct* the exiſting or future ages. Uſefulneſs, more or leſs direct, was the object they had in view, and books of mere entertainment may be ſaid to be the offspring of profeſſional authorſhip and of modern times. Notwithſtanding of two or three ancient works which may be, and have been ranked amongſt writings of the humorous claſs, books, the object of which was not important, and the manner ſerious, did not become general until ſociety had been ſo far advanced, and books become ſo numerous, in conſequence of the art of printing, that authors by profeſſion, began to form a branch in the community. In conſequence, alſo, of the different arrangements of modern ſociety, and the diverſified characters of all the ſeveral parts, reading of books became more general than either it was in ancient times, or in the early ſtages of modern civilization. Book-making in time became a trade, and a thouſand ſubjects not formerly adverted to, and numerous different methods of writing never before practiſed, began to be adopted. Novelty of ſubject and of plan gave them a temporary popularity, and a few of the beſt written books in this manner have been, and will be continued to be read.

A peculiarity of national character has been aſcribed by ſome, as the cauſe why humorous writings have been more common in one country than in another. This I apprehend is a ſolution not altogether accurate. National character is conſiderably affected by the progreſs of refinement, and at a certain ſtage of this progreſs, a nation is better fitted, and more inclined to produce and to reliſh publications of the humorous caſt, than it is at a previous period; the infinite variety of character which exiſts in the latter periods of a people, forms the materials which a humourous fancy ſeizes upon, and were any country to exhibit the ſame ſcenes, as materials, in that country burleſque compoſitions would become a commerce. Every people will, in their turn, be able to excel in works of humour.

A. M.

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr Clarke, in his "Survey, &c." gives the total acres of land in Britain at 73,178,627, of which 51,178,628 are in cultivation. Of this number 2,837,000 have been cultivated ſince the Revolution; of which 2,804,000 have been taken into cultivation during the preſent reign, yet prices have advanced more during this reign than they have done for two centuries before.

There are at preſent in Paris, 455 bookſellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 ſtitchers of pamphlets; 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 49 print-ſellers, and 71 old book ſhops; 240 ſellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cooks ſhops, 630 wine merchants, 146 perfumers, 144 lottery-office keepers, and 975 actors, actreſſes, ſingers, dancers, &c.

A recent cenſus of the United States in N. America, makes their population amount to about 6 million; merchant ſhipping, above 100 thouſand tons; the value of their exports, above 70 million of dollars; and their public revenue, 15 million of dollars.

THE

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE CRIMINAL.—A FRAGMENT.

—HE was going to the place of execution, and was ſoon to be plunged into eternity. It was the firſt time I had beheld a man who had committed a crime deſerving a capital puniſhment. I looked earneſtly into his face, expecting to ſee a viſage indicating a perſon capable of committing the moſt horrid deeds. I was diſappointed. In his countenance there was nothing extraordinary. Simplicity and ignorance were the leading features. There was likewiſe a kind of horror, occaſioned no doubt by the dread of what he was about to ſuffer. What, exclaimed I, can this man have done! his looks do not bear the marks of a criminal —pray what is his crime? Forgery, was the univerſal cry, and the multitude inquired no farther into the buſineſs. But I found myſelf intereſted in the man, and wiſhed to know his ſtory. It was ſimple, and as follows: —He was firſt a day-labourer, and, by very ſtrict economy, was able to rent a ſmall farm. He was married, and had a large family. For a long time he lived a laborious, but pretty happy life, and always made a ſhift to pay his rent when it became due. At length ſeveral bad ſeaſons in ſucceſſion cauſed him fall greatly in arrear, notwithſtanding his utmoſt exertions to the contrary,—the conſequence was, that he was put by the factor in a liſt compoſed of perſons in ſimilar ſituations to himſelf, whoſe ſtocking and effects were doomed to be rouped. This factor, like his brethren, never enquired into cauſes; it was ſufficient if tenants were in arrear, and bad ſeaſons and the preſſing wants of a family, were topics beneath his conſideration. His only guide in affairs of this kind was the rental-book, and when the debit ſide there amounted to a much greater ſum than the credit, the inference was, "the fellow muſt either be rouped or find ſufficient ſecurity." This alternative was intimated to the poor man. He had only one perſon in the world that would be conſidered ſufficient caution, upon whom he had any reliance. He mentioned him to the factor, who agreed to take him, and the factor made out a bill which he gave to him in order to get his friend to ſign; but his friend would not run the riſk.—What was now to be done? both himſelf and his wife, from the vexation and fatigue they had ſo long endured, were at that moment in a very weakly ſtate, and incapable of much bodily exertion; they had likewiſe ſix ſmall children looking up to them for ſupport and protection. If every thing was rouped, and themſelves unable to work, how could they and their children live? The thought was terrible—but if the roup was delayed, and the next crop an abundant one, there would be little difficulty in ſettling with the landlord. After in vain trying numbers of people who refuſed to be his ſurety, after figuring to his imagination the miſerable ſituation in which his poor infants would be, were his whole property rouped, and himſelf and wife, from their bad ſtate of health, unable in the leaſt to provide for them; after thinking, that if the bill were accepted, he would be able, before it came due, to ſell as much of his next crop as would be ſufficient to retire it; after conſidering the little or no correſpondence that ſubſiſted, and the great diſtance there was betwixt the factor and the perſon who he had at firſt propoſed to him as ſurety; after all this, what did our criminal do?—he put down the name of this perſon to the bill, altering his uſual way of writing as much as poſſible, which was all he could attempt; for, never having ſeen the writing of the

the perſons whoſe ſignature he was forging, he could not make it in the leaſt to reſemble his.—With an aching heart, he ſent this bill to the factor. The forgery was ſoon detected—he was ſeized—tried—received ſentence of death—and I learned had ſince ſincerely repented of his crime.

When I had heard this ſhort and affecting narrative, I again caſt my eyes towards the unhappy man. He was ſtill proceeding to the place of execution. It ſtood at a little diſtance from the town. It was now mid-day: the ſun, juſt emerging from a cloud, ſhone with the moſt radiant ſplendour, and with his rays gilded the lofty ſpires of the city; the birds warbled their notes from every tree, and all nature wore a joyful aſpect,—while the poor criminal caſt back a longing, lingering look to this beautiful ſcene, and ſometimes with reſignation turned away his eyes from what he was not permitted any longer to enjoy. He at length aſcended the ſcaffold. A mixture of paſſions appeared to operate ſtrongly within him. I might be miſtaken, but I fancied I perceived in his countenance, that horror with which one muſt naturally be poſſeſſed at bidding this world an eternal farewell. I imagined I beheld him ſuffering the moſt corroding anguiſh at the thought of the dreadful ſituation in which he was leaving his beloved wife and children; and I likewiſe thought I obſerved at times a glimpſe of joy breaking through this diſmal gloom at the idea of immediately departing from a world of pain and miſery, to that ſtate where his happineſs would be for ever complete.—But I was not able to behold any more; he was at this moment going to ſuffer, and I with difficulty fled from the ſpot, with ſuch feelings as may bemore eaſily conceived than expreſſed.

JUVENIS.

THE HISTORY OF KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, AND TASTE, IN GREAT BRITAIN, DURING THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES II.

Continued from page 341.

WENTWORTH DILLON, Earl of Roſcommon, was born in Ireland, during the lieutenancy of Strafford, who was his godfather. His father had been converted by Uſher to the Proteſtant religion; and when the Popiſh rebellion broke out, Strafford, thinking the family in great danger from the fury of the Iriſh, ſent for his god-ſon, and placed him in Yorkſhire, where he was inſtructed in the Latin language, which he acquired ſo perfectly, as to write it with purity and elegance, though he was ſaid not to be able to retain the rules of grammar.

When the ſtorm broke out upon Strafford, his houſe was no longer a ſhelter, and Dillon was ſent to Caen, where the Proteſtants had then a univerſity, and continued his ſtudies under Bochart. The ſtate of England and Ireland was long after this time ſuch, that any one who was abſent from either country, had very little temptation to return; and therefore Roſcommon, when he left Caen, travelled into Italy, amuſing himſelf with its antiquities, and particularly with medals, in which he obtained uncommon ſkill. At the reſtoration he came to England, was made maſter of the horſe to the Ducheſs of York, and married the daughter of the Earl of Courtenay. He now employed himſelf in literary projects, and formed the plan of a ſociety, in imitation of the Italian academics, for refining our language and fixing its ſtandard, in which Dryden aſſiſted him. But all plans of new literary inſtitutions were quickly ſuppreſſed by the contentious

tentious turbulence of King James's reign; and Roſcommon, foreſeeing ſome violent concuſſion of the ſtate was at hand, purpoſed to retire to Rome. His departure was delayed by the gout; and he was ſo impatient, either of hindrance or of pain, that he ſubmitted himſelf to a French empiric, who is ſaid to have repelled the diſeaſe into his bowels. At the moment in which he expired, he uttered, with an energy of voice expreſſive of the moſt fervent devotion, two lines of his own verſion of the *Dies Iræ*:

"My God, my Father, and my Friend,
"Do not forſake me in my end."

He died in 1684, and was buried with great pomp in Weſtminſter-abbey.

Of Roſcommon, as a poet, Fenton has given this character:—"In his writings we view the image of a mind naturally ſolid and ſerious, richly furniſhed and adorned with all the ornaments of learning, unaffectedly diſpoſed in the moſt regular and elegant order. His imagination might have been more fruitful and ſprightly, if his judgment had been leſs ſevere; but that ſeverity, delivered in a maſculine, clear, ſuccinct ſtyle, contributed to his eminence in the didactic manner; ſo that no one can affirm, with juſtice, that he was equalled by any of our nation, without confeſſing at the ſame time, he was inferior to none. In ſome other kinds of writing, his genius ſeems to have wanted fire."

But a higher teſtimony in his favour is left us; that of Dryden, who acknowledges himſelf to have been diſſatisfied with his own powers, till he had tried whether he was capable of following the rules laid down by Lord Roſcommon, in his excellent Eſſay on Tranſlated Verſe; of the truth and uſefulneſs of which his reaſon was convinced, and he had endeavoured to obſerve all his inſtructions. On which Johnſon remarks, "That Roſcommon deſerved his praiſes, had they been beſtowed with diſcernment; not on the rules themſelves, but on the art with which they are introduced, and the decorations with which they are adorned in this eſſay. Yet ſurely the judgment, the ſkill in criticiſm, for which Roſcommon is ſo juſtly famed, is proved by the rules he has given, rather than the mode in which they are conveyed.

His next great work is the Tranſlation of the Art of Poetry. Among his ſmaller compoſitions, the Eclogue of Virgil, and the *Dies Iræ*, are admirably tranſlated. His political verſes are ſprightly, and when publiſhed firſt muſt have been very popular.

Of his writings in general, the judgment of the public ſeems to be right: he is elegant, but not great; he never labours after exquiſite beauties, and ſeldom falls into groſs faults: his verſification is ſmooth, but rarely vigorous; and his rhymes are remarkably exact. He improved taſte, but did not enlarge knowledge; and may be numbered among the benefactors to Engliſh literature.

He is perhaps the only correct writer in verſe before Addiſon: nor is this his higheſt praiſe; he was the only moral poet in the reign of Charles II.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rocheſter, was born in 1648, in Oxfordſhire; and, after a grammatical education, entered as a nobleman in Wadham college; where, at the age of fourteen, he ſo far diſtinguiſhed himſelf by talents and learning, that he was made maſter of arts, and ſoon after travelled into France and Italy. On his return, which was in his eighteenth year, he devoted himſelf to the court; and was ſo much in favour with King Charles, that he appointed him one of the gentlemen of the bed chamber, and comptroller of Woodſtock park. In the court his principles were corrupted, and his manners depraved; he loſt all ſenſe of religious reſtraint: and, not finding it convenient to admit

mit the authority of laws, which he was reſolved not to obey, ſheltered his vices under infidelity. With an avowed contempt of all order and decency, a total diſregard to every moral tie, and a reſolute denial of every religious obligation, he blazed out his youth and health in voluptuouſneſs and ſenſuality; and at the age of thirty-one had exhauſted the fund of life, and reduced himſelf to a ſtate of weakneſs and decay, which terminated two years after in his death.

During his illneſs, he was viſited by Biſhop Burnet, to whom he laid open the tenor of his opinions, and the courſe of his life; and from whom he received ſuch conviction of the reaſonableneſs of moral duty, and the truth of Chriſtianity, as produced a total change in his manners and ſentiments. His end was exemplarily penitent.

Lord Rocheſter was eminent for his wit; and, it is much to be lamented, that, with abilities which might have adorned the age, his muſe was proſtituted to licentiouſneſs, and few of his compoſitions remain deſerving notice. Among theſe may be ranked the Imitation of Horace's Satire, Verſes to Lord Mulgrave, Lampoon on Sir Carr Scroop, the Satire againſt Man, and Verſes upon Nothing. Conſidered as a poet, he has ſprightlineſs and vigour: tokens may every where be traced of a mind which labour might have carried to excellence. His Imitation of Horace on Lucilius is peculiarly elegant and happy. In the reign of Charles II. began that adaptation, which has ſince been frequent, of ancient poetry to preſent times; and it will not be eaſy to find an inſtance where the paralleliſm is better preſerved than in this. The verſification is ſometimes careleſs, but the whole is admirable.

His ſongs have no particular character; they are commonly ſmooth and eaſy, but have little nature, and little ſentiment.

One of his moſt vigorous pieces is his Lampoon on Sir Carr Scroop, who provoked him by ſome reflections in a poem called the *Praiſe of Satire*; though it muſt be confeſſed Rocheſter needed little provocation to exerciſe his wit in libels, of which he declared to Biſhop Burnet (who was remonſtrating with him on the evil of defamation) that *lies* were generally ornaments, which could not be ſpared without ſpoiling the beauty of the compoſition.

The ſtrongeſt effort of his muſe is his Poem upon Nothing; wherein the fertility of his genius and the powers of his mind are eminently diſplayed. But he is not the firſt who choſe this barren topic to exhibit them. Paſſerat, a poet in France of the ſixteenth century, has written a poem in Latin, on the ſame ſubject; but, on examining their merits, the preference will be given to Rocheſter.

Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was the author of ſeveral pieces in verſe and proſe, and alſo of ſome dramatic works; the moſt celebrated of which is the Rehearſal, of which Dryden is the object of the ſatire, under the name of Bays. This play was received with wonderful applauſe, and ſtill retains poſſeſſion of the theatre. It has been conſidered by a conſummate critic (Lord Shaftesbury) as the firſt ſtandard of ridicule, and a moſt perfect piece of the kind. "The moſt ſucceſsful criticiſm (ſays his Lordſhip) is that which approaches neareſt the earlieſt Greek comedy. The highly-rated burleſque poem Hudibras, on the ſubject of religious controverſies, and that juſtly-admired piece of comic wit, the Rehearſal, has furniſhed our beſt writers in religion and politics, as well as in learning and *belles lettres*, with the moſt effectual means of expoſing folly, pedantry, falſe reaſoning, and ill-writing."

Dryden, in revenge for what he calls

calls this "unmerciful expoſing," ſatiriſed the duke under the name of Zimri, in his poem of Abſalom and Ahitophel; and the portrait is admirable, being allowed, ſays Wood, by all who ever knew the duke, to have been drawn from the life.

'Some of their chiefs were princes of the land;
In the firſt rank of theſe did Zimri ſtand;
A man ſo various, that he ſeem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.
Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong;
Was every thing by turns, and nothing long;
But in the courſe of one revolving moon,
A chymiſt, fiddler, ſtateſman and buffoon.
Then all for women, painting, rhyming, drinking,
Beſides ten thouſand freaks which died in thinking!
Railing and praiſing were his uſual themes,
And both, to prove his judgment, in extremes.
In ſquandering wealth was his peculiar art;
Nothing went unrewarded but deſert;
He laugh'd himſelf from courts, then ſought relief
By forming parties—but could ne'er be chief.
Thus wicked but in will, of means bereft,
He left not faction, but by that was left:" *Abſalom and Abitophel.*

But as it would be unjuſt to take his character only from a ſatiriſt whom he had offended, we will ſubjoin it as drawn by Burnet.—"The Duke of Buckingham was bred about the King, and, being himſelf ſunk into all the vices of the age, endeavoured to corrupt him; in which he was too ſucceſsful, finding him enough inclined to receive ill impreſſions; and, to complete the matter, under pretence of inſtructing him in mathematics, Hobbes was brought, and he laid before him his ſchemes, both with relation to religion and politics; ſo that the main blame of Charles' looſe principles and bad morals were owing to the Duke.

"He had no ſort of literature, no ſteadineſs of conduct; he could keep no ſecret, nor execute any deſign without ſpoiling it; he could never fix his mind, or govern his eſtate, though then the greateſt in England. He had no principles of religion, virtue, or friendſhip. He had great wit, and ſuch an aſcendancy over the King for many years, that he was preferred by the royal favour to the firſt poſts and offices of the kingdom; but he ſpoke of him to all perſons with contempt, which at length drew a laſting diſgrace upon himſelf, and ruined both body and mind, fortune and reputation. He became contemptible, poor, ſickly, ſunk in his parts as well as in all other reſpects, ſo that his converſation was as much avoided as it had ever been courted."—Yet his addreſs muſt have been extraordinary; for, after having attended Prince Charles to Scotland, been preſent at the battle of Worceſter, where, being left to himſelf, he eſcaped beyond ſea, he ſtole over to England, made his court to Lady Mary, the daughter of Lord Fairfax, and, by marrying her, obtained moſt of his eſtate. Great muſt have been the powers of that man who equally could pleaſe the puritanic Fairfax, and the diſſolute Charles! To the one he could only be acceptable by an appearance of the deepeſt ſanctity, and to the other by open profaneneſs and glaring immorality. The noble employment of Buckingham at court was to mimic and ridicule; for which it muſt be acknowledged he poſſeſſed firſt-rate talents; and ſucceeded no leſs in imitating Charles than Clarendon. But whatever diſtinction he obtained, by flattering the humours or adminiſtering to the paſſions of the king, he afterward loſt by entering into ſeditious correſpondences, and fomenting diſturbances in the nation. He died April 1687, leaving

leaving a memorable example of the end of the wicked, which Pope has deſcribed in his third epiſtle.

" In the worſt inn's * worſt room, with mat half hung,
The floors of plaſter, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
With tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw,
The George and garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow ſtrove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies. Alas! how chang'd from him,
That life of pleaſure, and that ſoul of whim!
Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewſbury and love.
Or juſt as gay at council, in a ring
Of mimick'd ſtatelmen and their merry king.
No wit to flatter, 'reſt of all his ſtore;
No fool to laugh at which he valued more:
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of uſeleſs thouſands ends."

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorſet, was born in 1637. Having been educated under a private tutor, he travelled into Italy, and returned juſt before the reſtoration. He ſoon became a favourite of Charles, and entered into thoſe extravagant frolics and licentious pleaſures common to the young men of rank in that time, who aſpired to be wits.

" The fire of his youth (ſays Prior, in his character of him) led him to ſome exceſſes; but they were always ſet right the next day, with great humanity and ample retribution. So much ſweetneſs accompanied what he ſaid, and ſo much generoſity what he did, that people were always prepoſſeſſed in his favour."

Indeed he appears to have had much better principles than his companions: he was exact in the payment of his debts, a ſtrict obſerver of his word, inviolable in his friendſhips, and unbounded in his charities. 'This extraordinary youth (continues the poet) was accompanied with ſo true a judgment in all parts of fine learning, that whatever ſubject was before him, he diſcourſed upon it as if the peculiar bent of his ſtudy had been applied that way. The moſt eminent maſters appealed to his determination. Waller conſulted him in verſe, and Spratt in his proſe. Dryden, in the character of Eugenius, abides by his deciſion as to the laws of dramatic poetry. Butler owed it to him that the court taſted Hudibras; and the Duke of Buckingham deferred to publiſh his Rehearſal till he was ſure (as he expreſſed it) that Dorſet would not rehearſe upon him again.

" As the judgment he made of the writing of others could not be refuted, ſo the manner in which he wrote himſelf will hardly be equalled. His abundant wit, the brightneſs of his parts, diſtinguiſhed him in an age of great politeneſs, and at a court crowded with men of talents. Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intrinſically and ſolidly valuable; ſuch as, wrought thinner, would ſhine through a whole book of any other author. His thought is always new, and the expreſſion of it ſo peculiarly happy, that it is as natural as inimitable. His love verſes have delicacy and ſtrength; they convey the wit of Petronius in the ſoftneſs of Tibullus; his ſatire indeed is ſeverely pointed, and in it he appears what lord Rocheſter ſays he was,

'The beſt good man with the worſt-natured muſe.'

'Yet even here the character may be applied to him which Perſeus gives

* It was reported that the duke died in a remote inn in Yorkſhire; but this is not fully aſcertained. That he died poor and miſerable admits no doubt.

gives of the firſt writer of the kind that ever lived—

"Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amici,
Tangit, et admiſſus circum præcordia ludit."

Thus far Prior.—A more ſevere critic of our own times mentions him as a man whoſe elegance and judgment were univerſally confeſſed, and whoſe bounty to the learned and the witty was generally known. And if ſuch a man attempted poetry, we cannot wonder that his works were praiſed. Dryden, whom he diſtinguiſhed by his beneficence, (and who laviſhed his blandiſhments on thoſe who are known not to have deſerved them) in undertaking to produce authors of our own country ſuperior to thoſe of antiquity, ſays, '*I would inſtance your Lordſhip in ſatire, and Shakeſpeare in tragedy.*

Would it be imagined, that of this rival to antiquity, all the ſatires were little perſonal invectives, and his longeſt compoſition a ſong of eleven ſtanzas? The blame, however, of this exaggerated praiſe falls on the encomiaſt, not upon the author; whoſe performances are, what they profeſs to be, the effuſions of a man of wit—gay, vigorous, and airy. His verſes to Howard ſhow great fertility of mind, and his Dorinda has been imitated by Pope.

ESSAY ON HUMOUR.

By Henry Fielding, Eſq.—not printed in his Works.

Non hæc jocoſæ conveniunt Liræ. HOR.
Such matters are beyond a jeſt.

IF any perſon ſhould have the aſſurance to exhibit a ſet of Briſtol ſtones to the public as real diamonds; or if another ſhould call himſelf a china-man, and deliver to his cuſtomers ſome of the vileſt earthen-ware, as the real production of China or Dreſden, the conſequence in both caſes is certain. The impoſition would be too groſs to deceive a ſingle individual, and the undertakers would immediately become the objects of univerſal ridicule and contempt.

Again, ſhould any man, pretending to be a connoiſſeur, go about the town and abuſe the fineſt jewels as mere counterfeits, would not ſuch a perſon preſently gain the reputation of a madman, and ſoon be aſhamed of ſhowing his ridiculous face in public?

This, however, is not the caſe with the dealers in letters. The trueſt brilliants often lie overlooked and neglected on the bookſellers' ſhelves, while the moſt impudent counterfeits are received, admired, and encouraged. Milton himſelf (I am aſhamed of my country when I ſay it) very narrowly eſcaped from the jaws of oblivion; and, inſtead of ſhining for ever with thoſe great lights of antiquity, in whoſe conſtellation he is now admitted, was like to have been bundled up with thoſe Ephemeran inſect authors, of whom every day almoſt ſees both the birth and the funeral.

Now may we not hence conclude, that in the diſtinction of diamonds, china, and ſuch like, from their counterfeits, there are ſome certain well-known criterions to form and direct our judgment; and that in matters of invention and learning, either there are no rules to guide our opinion, or that ſuch rules are but weakly eſtabliſhed, and that we are in general very ignorant of them.

Hence muſt ariſe thoſe different notions, which we ſo often find among men, of the ſame author, and the ſame work; and which Horace allegorically points at, when he ſays,

Tres mihi Convivæ prope diſſentire videntur, &c.

Thus in one company it is very com-

mon

mon to hear the ſame book extolled to the ſkies, with the epithets of fine, excellent, inimitable, and ſo forth; which in another is vilified and run down as the loweſt, dulleſt, and ſaddeſt ſtuff that ever was writ.

Of all kinds of writing, there is none on which this variety of opinions is ſo common as in thoſe of *humour*, as perhaps there is no word in our language of which men have in general ſo vague and indeterminate an idea. To ſpeak very plainly, I am apt to queſtion whether the greater part of mankind have any idea at all in their heads, when this word drops (perhaps accidentally) from their tongue.

I remember a gentleman who uſed to have this word very frequently in his mouth, and beſtowed it with great liberality on moſt of his acquaintance. I was ſometimes inclined to wonder at his taſte, till I happened to be on board a ſhip with him, when he rapt out a great oath, and ſwore that the ſhip had a great deal of humour in it. I was now ſatisfied that with my friend this word had no meaning at all.

What can we ſometimes conceive of an audience at a playhouſe, where I have heard the dulleſt chit-chat between gentlemen and ladies called humour, and applauded as ſuch! On the other ſide, Albumazar (a comedy revived by Garrick) was but coldly received, and the little French lawyer of Fletcher was hiſſed off the ſtage.

And here I cannot omit a pleaſant fact, to which I was myſelf a witneſs. A certain comic author produced a piece on Drury-lane ſtage, called the *Highland Fair*, in which he intended to diſplay the comical humours of the Highlanders*; the audience, who had for three nights together ſat ſtaring at each other, ſcarce knowing what to make of their entertainment, on the fourth, joined in a unanimous exploding laugh. This they had continued through an act, when the author, who unhappily miſtook the peals of laughter, which he heard for applauſe, went up to Mr Wilks, and, with an air of triumph, ſaid, 'Deel o' my ſaul, Sir, they begin to *take the humour* at laſt!'

Whether the audience or the poet erred moſt on this occaſion, I ſhall not determine. Certain it is, that it is no unuſual thing in the former, to make very groſs miſtakes in this matter. as great indeed as the late learned Bernard Lintott, the bookſeller, who, having purchaſed the copy of a tragedy, called Phædra and Hypolitus, lamented that the author had not put a little more humour in it; for that, he ſaid, was the only thing it wanted.

In truth, there is nothing ſo unſettled and uncertain, as our notion of humour in general. The moſt common opinion is, that whatever diverts or makes you laugh, is humour: and in proportion as men are more or leſs riſible in their nature, they are more or leſs liberal in this appellation. A merry fellow or a pleaſant companion, as he is called (and, by the bye, I have known many a dull dog called ſo) never fails to obtain the character of a man of humour, among his acquaintance and admirers. The qualifications of theſe gentlemen, are a facetious countenance, a ſagacious leer, and ſomewhat of drollery in the voice; and their performances are uſually a merry catch, or a long ſtory, with a ſting of the ſame kind in the tail.

I forbear to mention here the vaſt variety of handy or practical jeſts, as I have ſeen them touched elſewhere, all which are reputed to be humour by the vulgar. Such are tweaks by the noſe, kicks on the breech, pulling away your chair, ſnatching off your wig, with many others.

But there is another kind of humour, on which I do not remember to have ſeen any remarks. This is that tragical humour, which was perhaps intended by the learned bookſeller

* Written by Joſeph Mitchell, Eſq.——*Editor.*

feller above-mentioned; and which, though it may tend to raiſe laughter in ſome, may however be ſaid to have its foundation in tears.

As the ſpecies of practical humour, juſt before ſpoken of, are produced by doing little jocoſe miſchiefs to others, this tragical humour conſiſts in afflicting men with the greateſt and moſt ſerious evils; in a word, in ruining, deſtroying, and tormenting mankind.

Hiſtories abound with examples of men, who have very eminently poſſeſſed this kind of humour. There has ſcarce exiſted indeed a ſingle tyrant or conqueror upon earth, who, though otherwiſe perhaps extremely dull, was not a great maſter this way. Alexander the Great was much gifted with this quality, of which we have many inſtances in the accounts of his Aſiatic expedition. His burning the city of Perſepolis in particular, was a performance of moſt exquiſite humour.

What were the reigns of Caligula and Claudius, of Nero and Domitian, of Commodus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and all thoſe imperial bucks or bloods of Rome, but great tragical farces, in which one half of mankind was with much humour put to death and tortures, for the diverſion of the other half.

But of all the performances of this kind I have ever met with, I am moſt pleaſed with the common ſtory of Phalaris and Perillas. The latter of theſe being deſirous of recommending himſelf to the favour of the former, who was a great tyrant, and conſequently a great lover of the tragical humour, acquainted his maſter Phalaris, that he had, with much invention and hard labour, contrived an entertainment for him, which would produce the higheſt ſport and paſtime. It was thus to be performed; the artiſt had made the brazen image of a bull, into the belly of which a human creature was to be conveyed. The bull was then to be heated till it was red hot, by means of which the perſon incloſed within, ſuffering the moſt intolerable torments, would bellow in ſuch a manner, that the ſound would very nearly imitate, or, to ſpeak in the preſent faſhionable taſte, would admirably *mimic*, the roaring of a bull.

Phalaris highly approved the project; but being himſelf a man of great humour, he was willing to add ſomewhat of his own to the joke. He therefore choſe Perillas, the inventor, for the perſon on whom the experiment was firſt to be tried, and accordingly ſhut him up and roaſted him in his own bull.

From this, I ſuppoſe, that pleaſant humour called *roaſting* was derived, for ſo not only the term, but the thing ſeems to imitate; this diverting entertainment conſiſting in giving all the torments poſſible to the object, and may indeed be called roaſting him alive.

Hence likewiſe the pleaſant paſtime of roaſting men's characters, may poſſibly take its original. Hence all that torrent of humour, which flows ſo plentifully in libels of all kinds, in which names that we ought to tremble to think of, and others which highly deſerve our reverence and honour, are pointed out as the marks of ridicule and contempt; and, to uſe the common expreſſion, *roaſted* for the entertainment of the public.

To conclude, as Tully long ago ſaid, that there was no abſurdity, which ſome of the ſophiſts had not maintained to be true philoſophy; ſo there is no nonſenſe whatever, provided it be daſhed with abuſe and ſcurrility, which will not paſs with many for *true humour*.

MANNER

MANNER OF LIVING IN PETERSBURG.

From Storch's Picture of Peterſburg.---Continued from p. 268.

IT is extremely intereſting, to hear the accounts given by old people of the ſudden alteration that has taken place in the ſtyle and manner of living among the middle ranks.—But thoſe days are paſt; the good golden times, when the prime miniſter of the Ruſſian empire dwelt in a ſmall wooden houſe, which, at preſent, is tenanted by a merchant, as his rural cot! when a placeman thought himſelf happy if his ſalary amounted to five hundred roubles, and when this was quite ſufficient for maintaining a family! when the richeſt banker drove to 'change in his one-horſe cabriole, and our ladies paid their viſits on foot! No where, perhaps, has luxury kept ſo equal a pace with refinement of manners; never did a people ſo rapidly paſs on from the utmoſt ſimplicity to the higheſt pitch of poliſhed life.

Enjoyment is the grand concern, the main object of all activity, the great ſpur to competition, the pivot on which our daily courſe of life turns round. One part of the public, indeed, muſt work, that they may enjoy; but likewiſe a very great proportion enjoy without working. Even the labouring Peterſburger would be ſtartled if he could compare his day's work with the burden that in other countries bows the backs of the labouring part of the community.

The day begins with the polite world at different periods. It is ſtill early, ſays the merchant, ſtretching himſelf on his downy couch at nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon; whereas the dang', at court, or the client, has been waiting ever ſince ſix in the guard-room of the palace, or the anti-chamber of his patron. The buſtle in the ſtreets, the buſineſs of the common people, is regulated in winter by the break of day; in ſummer the fine mornings and the ſcarcely ſetting ſun draw many a lazy citizen from his bed at an early hour, and the ſmoke is riſing from the chimnies, whereas, in winter, at the ſame time; all are ſtill buried in profound repoſe. When the breakfaſt and the affairs of the toilette are over, the forenoon begins, the time uſually devoted to buſineſs. All tranſactions of this nature muſt be done in the ſpace between that and dinner: the tumult of the ſtreets and the ſtillneſs of the houſe are never greater than during theſe hours. While the male part of the inhabitants are engaged in their affairs, and the wives of the citizens are looking after houſehold concerns and preparing for the table, the higher claſſes of ladies are lolling in their carriages through the ſtreets, to the confectioners and milliners, or to make their morning viſits. The ſop, that heteroclite being, not excluded from either ſex, and belonging to none, promenades in the mean time through the book-ſhops and warehouſes for all ſorts of goods, to pick up new-faſhioned toys and ſentiments for the company of the day. In ſummer the quays and the public gardens of general reſort for people of the higher ſtations.

Amid theſe various occupations the hour of noon comes on; and then every aim and every intereſt is abſorbed in the coſmopolitical ſentiment, of feaſting and being feaſted. Now the numerous tribe of *dineurs en ville* are all in motion, and the company-rooms fill apace. In moſt houſes it is the cuſtom to ſit down to dinner at about two o'clock; ſome merchants dine before 'change, but the generality after; that is, between three and four o'clock. The Engliſh, and ſuch as would paſs for Engliſh, take

take their principal meal about five, ſo that a man might very commodiouſly dine at three ſeveral houſes in one day. The length of the meal is naturally regulated by the number of courſes, the fertility of the converſation, and occaſional uſage; it ſeldom terminates, however, under three or four hours, as the converſation is continued for ſome time over the coffee. The afternoon, or, which is here the ſame thing, the evening, is ſeldom, except on urgent occaſions, devoted to buſineſs. Where the company ſtays, the card-tables are immediately ſet out, at which they are engaged till the late ſupper. It is cuſtomary, however, for the dinner-gueſts to depart immediately after riſing from the table, and afterwards a freſh company comes into tea and ſupper. During theſe hours, at leaſt, nine-tenths of all the people, above the loweſt vulgar, are employed at cards. About midnight, or, in families where greater regularity prevails, at ten o'clock ſupper is ſerved up, conſiſting of ſuch a profuſion of diſhes as would ſufficiently compenſate for having gone without a dinner. The inſtant that ſupper is over, is the ſignal for the company to break up. About this time the carriages are heard rolling through the ſtreets, diſturbing the profound ſilence, in which, particularly in the dark evenings of winter, the town had been for ſome hours buried.

Much having been already ſaid in this book concerning the *hoſpitality* that here prevails; it will be proper now to add ſomewhat to the manner in which it is practiſed, and the ſource whence it originates. It may be boldly affirmed, that this noble virtue of the days of yore is not carried to ſuch an unlimited extent in any capital of Europe as here: an aſſertion to which the concurrent voices of all travellers, who have ſtaid here a longer or a ſhorter time, bear grateful teſtimony. The origin of this beneficent cuſtom is, doubtleſs, national; but the Peterſburgers have emancipated themſelves from ſo many of their native cuſtoms and uſages, that we may reaſonably admit ſome ſtronger motive than a reverence for antiquity for their having retained ſo expenſive a national virtue. This motive is no other than the diſpoſition to ſociety which prevails in every Peterſburger, almoſt without exception; a characteriſtic which likewiſe redounds very much to their honour, it being frequently the ſource of humane ſentiments and generous actions. It would, however, be requiring too much, that this motive ſhould ſubſiſt in all its purity, in the great multitude as well as in the politer, and more refined part of the community. Emptineſs of head and heart, unacquainted with ſilent mental recreations, thirſt of amuſement, the pleaſure of ſeeing and being ſeen, the deſire of forming connections, the propenſity to play, and a hundred other views of various kinds, here, as in other places, impel mankind together, becauſe in all places human nature is the ſame. Strong and cogent, however, as the call to ſociability may be, without the means of correſponding with it, the internal impulſe and the outward conduct would operate in vain to its advantage. An affluence generally diffuſed, at leaſt, among moſt of the claſſes, facilitates to the Peterſburgers the ultimate aim of their exiſtence and exertions, ſocial enjoyment. Without this fortunate circumſtance, the virtue of ſociability would be like an inanimate beauty, whoſe charms might excite admiration without inſpiring ſenſibility and participation. Favoured as we are, ſhe is elevated to a deity, on whoſe altar every one ſacrifices, and who, in return, with a liberal hand, imparts enjoyment to every mortal. The rich and poor have equal ſhares; the former give, the latter receive, and all enjoy.

Sociability

Sociability is here of a quite different character from that of the other countries of Europe, with the manners and uſages whereof we are unacquainted. It inſinuates itſelf not merely among friends and intimate acquaintances, as in England, where there is properly no general ſociability at all, though friendſhip ſeems to be far more common. It is not merely confined to converſation, as in Germany, where it is the cuſtom to part about dinner-time, with ſatiated minds and hungry ſtomachs, or where a whole company meets for taking a cup of coffee. Our ſociability conſiſts in the ſocial enjoyment of all the comforts of life. A man reſerves nothing but his buſineſs and his cares to himſelf and his confidents; all the reſt is common property, which ſeems to belong leſs to the principal than to his companions. Not only ſome of thoſe vacant hours which a man would otherwiſe paſs between ſleeping and waking; not ſome few particular holidays on which avarice decorates herſelf with the mantle of decent profuſion; not the remains of ſelfiſh epicuriſm, are here the offerings made to ſocial enjoyment; no, every moment of exemption from buſineſs and care, every feſtive day, and every dainty morſel, are devoted to liberal participation.

The particular time when the affluent Peterſburger wiſhes moſt to be incited is exactly that, which in Germany, for inſtance, is moſt ſedulouſly avoided, dinner time and ſupper-time. Every man here is then eaſy in mind and open of heart, freed from all buſineſs and diſpoſed to converſation. Whoever has been once introduced to a family, has ever after free acceſs, if he be found agreeable. This is uſually determined at the firſt viſit; for if, at taking leave, no further invitation enſues, it is then adviſable not to think of cultivating that acquaintance. If the gueſt be agreeable to the hoſt, the latter informs him, at the end of the firſt viſit, of his day for receiving company, if he has one, or preſſes him to frequent his houſe as often as he ſhall find it convenient. A young man poſſeſſing any tolerable talents for ſociety at Peterſburg, is entirely relieved from the trouble of houſekeeping; when once he is acquainted with ſix or eight good families, he may every day eat and drink with his friends in very agreeable company. This manner of life, which is extremely common with ſingle men of all ranks, has nothing diſreputable in it. The expence in clothes that renders it neceſſary, and the play in which it involves them, counterbalance to the purſe any advantage that this paraſitical life may occaſion. To this muſt be added the want of company, which the generality of Peterſburgers ſo ſenſibly feel. If all ſingle men were to keep their own kitchens, or to dine at the taverns, the majority of the good houſes would be deſerted and empty. No ſituation could be more dreadful for our elegant circles than ſolitude.

Whatever eaſe and hoſpitality prevail in regard to the above-mentioned claſs of people, yet they are under great limitations among family acquaintances and married perſons. Every houſe having its peculiar circle meeting at it, but few families have time or neceſſity for going in queſt of company abroad. The difference in the way of living and expences raiſes, as it were, a party-wall, which frequently ſeparates perſons who have long been living in the moſt intimate familiarity. Many, who, while bachelors were daily gueſts in great and opulent families, find themſelves obliged, on marrying, to drop theſe acquaintances, from not being able to keep pace in expence with them. Theſe little particulars may ſeem trifling in the relation, but they have a marked influence on the ſtyle of ſociety, giving it a character-

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iſtic ſtamp peculiar to itſelf. The major part of all circles naturally conſiſt of men, as unmarried ladies never viſit, and the married company expect viſits at home: the miſtreſs of the houſe is frequently the only lady at a table of ten or twenty perſons. This great ſuperiority in numbers occaſions the converſation to take a graver turn in moſt companies. Politics and buſineſs being the grand ſubjects of all table-talk, the ladies are reduced to the alternative of either taking part in this diſcourſe, or of being totally ſilent. The little attentions that the men vouchſafe to pay the ladies in other countries, are here often entirely neglected; the natural conſequence of which is, that the ladies, wherever they are not abſolutely ſequeſtered, ſeek their revenge by an impreſſive oppoſition to the majority. At table they ſit cloſe together, and in company they divide off; if they happen to be involved in a converſation, or in a party at cards, they are dryneſs itſelf, and deter, by their cold anſwers and repulſive manners, even thoſe whom they might gain over to them by ſome little encouragement. None will be ſo unreaſonable as to generalize this deſcription too much, as though it admitted of no exceptions; ſuch exceptions, however, are rare, and they are in no peculiar credit among the ſex to which they belong.

Abating for this defect, the ſtyle of the Petarſburg companies has little to dread from the animadverſions of the ſevereſt man in the world.—That amiable eaſe, which is juſt as remote from the ſtiff, formal etiquette of the Germans as from the exceſſive liberties of the French, is here the ſoul of all faſhionable ſociety. The little ceremonial laws, obſerved elſewhere with ſuch unremitted ſtrictneſs, are here entirely unknown; in the ſtead whereof is ſubſtituted a tacit agreement to appear as pleaſing and affable, and to ſacrifice to the company as much of their due as they poſſibly can. Theſe engaging endeavours to be to others what they could wiſh them to be, ſmoothen the ordinary character in proportion as they render that of the individual more prominent: but it would be difficult to point out the method of making, in a numerous and mixed company; the ſocial manners harmonize with the particular humour of each individual. The ſacrifice that every one makes to ſociety, is no leſs voluntary than the reſolution, by which the duration of it is fixed.—Here no intreaties, no preſſing ſolicitations are uſed; whoever is agreeable to the family, goes thither as often as he finds it convenient, without having to apprehend in one caſe any croſs-looks for repeating his viſits too often, or in the other, thoſe country-town reproaches for his long abſence, unleſs in either caſe he exceed the proportion ſettled by prevailing cuſtom, or by particular conſiderations which are eaſy to be perceived. No rule of etiquette preſcribes the duration of the viſit, or the mode of taking leave. The perſon comes as an uninvited, but as an expected gueſt; he ſtays as long as he pleaſes, and uſually retires in ſilence, without diſturbing the company by a noiſy and verboſe ceremonial.

It may naturally be aſked here, how this people, ſo fond of ſociety, employ themſelves in company. Certainly, the uſual means of entertainment would be here inſufficient, if they had not the art of giving them attraction, even to cold and phlegmatic tempers, and prevents the irkſomeneſs of perpetual uniformity. The pleaſures of the table, cards, and converſation here, as elſewhere, ſupply the materials from which every one ſpins out his own amuſement, according to the diverſity of gifts of ſuſceptibility and communication; but the manner in which theſe ſources of ſocial pleaſure are employed, is ſo peculiar

culiar as to afford ſome ſtriking features characteriſtic of the Peterſburgers.

Though it is the cuſtom all over the world to ſit down to table, for the purpoſe of ſatisfying a natural appetite, and of indulging more or leſs in ſenſuality; yet, in few places is the latter ſo much the object of all parties as here. The moſt agreeable circle, and a frugal table, will be ſure to find fewer amateurs, than a well-furniſhed exquiſite table and a dearth of converſation.

Card-playing is the moſt ordinary kind of paſtime in all the cities of Europe: but here people play, not ſo much for paſſing away the time, as to ſet the paſſions in motion by a powerful intereſt. A ſmall game, the event whereof, in the moſt unfortunate caſe, would ſeem to the Peterſburgers time entirely thrown away. Games of forfeits, riddles, charades, *bout-rimés*, and other trifling amuſements, under whatever other names they paſs, which in the family-parties in Germany produce ſuch ſallies of mirth and wit, here find no admittance, as they neither tickle the palate, nor gratify the mind, nor give ſcope to the paſſions. Thoſe games at cards where luck, or chance, has the greateſt ſhare in the deciſion, are the moſt eſteemed; in families where games of hazard are not permitted, they pitch on thoſe that come neareſt to them. For this reaſon, whiſt was forced to give way to *Boston*, becauſe in the latter, chance had a freer ſcope, and becauſe the Peterſburgers had found out the method, by a refinement of luxury, to multiply the combinations of this adventrous game.

Converſation is generally the laſt reſource, a means for filling up the vacant moments left by play, and the pleaſures of the table. This branch of the entertainment, however, has ſuch intereſting and characteriſtic ſides as to render it worth while to examine it a little nearer. One peculiar advantage of our circles, ſince few great cities have it in ſo great a proportion, is the mixture of perſons of all ranks and countries, of all religious denominations, and of the moſt diverſified manners, habits, and humours. No where is this confluence ſo great, and no where does mutual toleration extend to ſuch lengths as here. It is by no means unuſual to ſee generals, chief officers of ſtate, decorated perſonages, merchants, ſcholars and artiſts, together in one company of ten or twelve perſons, Ruſſians, Germans, Engliſhmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Swediſh. The firſt great benefit ariſing from this amalgamation of mankind is *toleration*.

EXTRACTS FROM OLIVIER'S TRAVELS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, EGYPT, AND PERSIA;

Undertaken by order of the Government of France, during the firſt ſix years of the Republic.

Conſtantinople—Means of Exiſtence of the Inhabitants.

IF we caſt our eyes on the immenſe population of Conſtantinople, we ſhall, perhaps, be aſtoniſhed to ſee that almoſt all the inhabitants of that great city derive their means of exiſtence from the Grand Signior, from the great employments of the government, from hiring themſelves as ſervants, or from ſome private induſtry; that a great part of the money of the empire is ſwallowed up in the capital by means of impoſts, cuſtom-houſe duties, and the right of ſucceſſion which the ſovereign preſerves over all his agents; by the confiſcations in which he indulges, by the

the ſale of all employments, of all places and all dignities, military, adminiſtrative, judicial, and religious; by the great revenues enjoyed by the moſques and the principal officers of the crown; laſtly, by the voluntary or forced preſents which every man in place annually makes to thoſe who protect him with the Porte, ſupport and defend him, as well as to the men of buſineſs who watch over his intereſt, apprize him of all the changes which happen, and of all the dangers by which he is threatened.

Almoſt all the revenues of the royal treaſury are conſumed in Conſtantinople, becauſe there it is that the national eſtabliſhments are; and that, in the provinces, there neither are armies, navy, arſenals, nor fortreſſes kept up at the expenſe of the Grand Signior. The governors, pachas, mutſelims or waiwodes, very far from deriving emoluments from the Porte, pour, on the contrary, annually into the treaſury a ſum more or leſs conſiderable, according to the extent and the nature of their government. The molhas, the cadis, diſtribute juſtice for a duty of ten per cent. and various eſcheats. The janizaries and other ſoldiers receive a very moderate daily pay, taken from the revenues of the province: they equip themſelves at their own expenſe, and join their colours in time of war, without the Grand Signior remitting the ſmalleſt ſum of money for that purpoſe. The officers or agas have patrimonies for life, by means of which they are bound, on the firſt ſummons, to repair to the army, and to take with them, and at their coſt, a certain number of ſoldiers.

All the eſtabliſhments relating to the navy are at Conſtantinople. Ships of war are not repaired, equipped, and manned in any other port. It is there that ſhips are chiefly built. True it is that, at this moment, there are dock-yards at Sinope, at the head of the Gulf of Mundania, in the Dardanelles, at Mitylene, and at Rhodes, becauſe thoſe countries are within reach of the timber for ſhip-building; but the ſum of money which iſſues from the capital, for this object, is by no means conſiderable, and is but a temporary remittance; and beſides, the pachas moſt frequently provide for theſe expenſes.

The fortreſſes are kept up by the pachas on whoſe territories they are ſituated; accordingly, they are almoſt all in bad condition; the greater part of them even are falling into ruins. The Grand Signior, in this reſpect, is eaſily deceived, becauſe he receives aunually an account of expences by which he is impoſed on: and if the ſuſpicion of infidelity or complaints induced him to ſend any one to the ſpot to verify the facts, a ſum of money given by the pacha would almoſt always be ſufficient for obtaining a favourable report; but were the latter diſplaced, or even were his head cut off, the ſucceſſor would not, on that account, put the fortreſs into better condition; he would at firſt make a few unimportant repairs, and would interrupt them as ſoon as he had taken the means fit for enſuring his impunity.

All the coin of Turkey, if we except Cairo, is ſtruck at Conſtantinople, and yields for the moment a conſiderable revenue to the Grand Signior; becauſe he has adulterated it to ſuch a degree that it has not half of the value of that of the ſultans his predeceſſors, and becauſe he has cauſed it to be circulated for a value equal to that which it had before. Foreign coin has, indeed, greatly increaſed; but it is not yet at the price at which it ought to arrive, becauſe the balance of trade is to the advantage of this empire. This is not the caſe with India, as I ſhall ſay in another place, where Turkey has ſcarcely any thing to furniſh. None but old coin is received there, and that

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of Venice, Hungary, and Spain, is ſtill preferred, as moſt pure.

The richeſt private individuals of the empire do not come hither to ſpend their income in effeminacy and idleneſs, or diſſipate their fortunes in the hazards of play, in the pleaſures of love, or in the luxury of the table. The agas or Lords remain on their eſtates, in order to preſerve them, defend them, and make the moſt of them. The pachas cannot quit their government without an order of the ſovereign. The molhās, and the cadis exerciſe juſtice in the towns whither they have received orders to repair: both the one and the other come to intrigue at Conſtantinople only when they are diſplaced.

Moſt frequently they avoid even the too ſevere looks of the government: they have eſtabliſhed agents, men of buſineſs, who intrigue for them, who exculpate them with money, who level difficulties with money, and who procure them advancement with money. Here all dignities are ſold to the higheſt bidder; all employments are put up to the auction; no lucrative place is obtained without a preſent more or leſs conſiderable.

There is a claſs of men who have no other profeſſion than that of lending, at an exorbitant intereſt, to the ambitious who could not obtain places without theſe means; to the extortioners who wiſh to cauſe their crimes to be forgotten and to maintain themſelves in their places, to thoſe whom a powerful enemy would wiſh to deſtroy, and to thoſe, in ſhort, who want, by a great and ſpeedy ſacrifice, to redeem their head threatened by the ſword of the law or by the will of the Sultan.

Cuſtoms of the Orientals.

The Orientals, more ſimple than ourſelves in their houſehold furniture, are not acquainted with the luxury of beds. They have in their houſe a certain number of very light mattreſſes, of wool or cotton, which they ſpread on the floor or on the ſofas at bed-time, and on which they paſs the night. The women take off their trinkets, and lay aſide their finery; the men ſtrip themſelves of their habit of ceremony, change their turban, and lie down in their clothes, as well as the women. They cover themſelves with quilted coverlids, to which the rich add a cotton ſheet, which they commonly do not change till it is very dirty, or almoſt worn out.

The next morning theſe matreſſes and coverlids are taken away; they are ſhut up in cloſets, and the bed-chamber again becomes the drawing-room and eating parlour. Among the poor Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, the whole family almoſt always ſleep in the ſame room; but, among the Muſſulmans, the apartment of the men is always ſeparate from that of the women.

As the uſe of chairs and tables is equally unknown to the Orientals, ſofas are the principal and almoſt the only articles of furniture of their apartments: theſe are generally put on three ſides of the room, on that of the windows and on two of the other ſides: they are immediately placed on the floor, or raiſed a few inches, half a foot, and even a foot, by means of a little eminence formed of ſome planks. They are covered with beautiful printed calicoes, ſtuffs of ſilk, velvet, or cloth, and ornamented with cotton, ſilk, ſilver, or gold fringe. There are large cuſhions for the back, throughout the length of the ſofa, trimmed with fringe and covered with the ſame ſtuffs. Carpets and mats are placed in the middle of the room. There remains a part of the floor, oppoſite to the entrance-door, which is lower by five or ſix inches, and which ſerves as a paſſage for going to the lateral chambers.

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The ſofa ſerves as a ſeat during the day, and as a bed during the night: there it is that the Orientals paſs the day, ſquatted, with their legs croſſed, and that, at night, they place their mattreſſes for ſleeping. Frequently, in order not to wear the ſofa too much, they remain on the carpet or on the mat, and, at night, for want of other mattreſſes, they ſleep on the ſofa, after having taken off the cover by which it is ornamented.

It may be conceived that this manner of living on the floor, on carpets or mats which cannot be ſwept, and which are neglected to be beaten or ſhaken, in wooden houſes, in a hot climate, among a people who are ſcarcely acquainted with the uſe of linen, who keep on their garments during the night, and do not take them off in general till they are worn out, fleas, bugs, and all the vermin which adhere to the dirty and negligent man, muſt be extremely numerous; this too was what made us ſuffer moſt in the courſe of our travels, becauſe it was impoſſible for us to ſecure ourſelves againſt thoſe inſects when we were obliged to lie down in a place which was infeſted by them.

It was not enough for the fleas and bugs to prevent us from ſleeping: we were, beſides, lighted by a lamp which was burning before the image of the Virgin, as is the practice night and day in all the Greek houſes of the Levant. We durſt not extinguiſh it: we ſhould have afflicted too much the worthy prieſt at whoſe houſe we had ſtopped, and who had received us with the greateſt politeneſs.

Use of the Tandour and of Pelisses—Fires.

If we except the palaces of the ambaſſadors and a few merchants' houſes, the inhabitants of Conſtantinople have no chimnies in the apartments which they occupy: they warm themſelves by means of a braſier in copper or baked earth, called *mangal*, which they place within reach of their ſofas: but in the houſes of ſome Muſſulmans, and in almoſt all thoſe of the Greeks and Armenians, this braſier is placed under a round or ſquare table, covered with ſeveral carpets, one of which, wadded and quilted, in printed calico, hangs down to the floor in every direction, and retains the heat under the table: in this caſe a little charcoal is put into the braſier, and it is covered with aſhes, in order to temper the heat. A ſtuffed bench, placed all round, allows ſeveral perſons to ſit down, to ſtretch out their legs towards the mangal, and to receive the heat up to their middle. This table, called *tandour*, appears to have a Greek origin, if we conſider that its uſe is more common among the Greeks than among the Turks, and that it is no longer to be found in the interior of Aſia Minor, where the colds are more ſharp and more piercing than at Conſtantinople.

Whenever it is a little cold, the women ſeldom quit their tandour, there it is that they paſs their day, that they work, that they receive their female friends, that they cauſe their meals to be ſerved up. In the evening, it is on the tandour that they play at cards *, at cheſs, or at draughts. It is round the tandour that they aſſemble to carry on converſation, communicate the news to each other, liſten to ſome tragical ſtory, ſome tale of a ghoſt, or the proweſs of ſome pacha in rebellion againſt the Porte.

The Europeans willingly habituate themſelves to this cuſtom, becauſe it brings the two ſexes together, and becauſe

* Cards are known only to the Greeks and Armenians who frequent the Europeans.

becauſe the ſtrict eye of a mother, or the jealous looks of a huſband, cannot remark the ſigns of intelligence, nor prevent the expreſſive touches which the tandour favours. If ever the uſe of chimnies could be introduced at Conſtantinople, we are perſuaded that the Greek women would oppoſe it with all their might; and certainly they would find, in their perſuaſive eloquence, good reaſons in favour of the gentle, moderate, and more economical heat in the tandour.

In a city where the houſes are of wood and ill built, where the windows are numerous and badly ſhut, where the wind and exterior air come into every room, not only through the doors and windows, but through the walls and partitions, neither the mangal nor the tandour could ſufficiently ſecure the inhabitants from the cold: they require to be warmly clothed: Ruſſia and Poland afforded them the warmeſt cloathing that man can wear, and the cuſtom of furs was adopted by the inhabitants of the capital, whence it ſpread in a moment over the moſt diſtant provinces. The peliſſe is become every where the aliment of luxury, the indication of opulence, the reward of ſervices, a preſſing want to all. In countries where the cold is never felt, as in Egypt and Arabia, as well as in the moſt northern cities of Turkey, ſuch as Conſtantinople, Adrianople, and Belgrade, this cuſtom is general, not only among rich perſons and thoſe who enjoy a moderate fortune, but likewiſe among the indigent.

The rich man wears at the ſame time two or three furs during the winter; he changes them in all ſeaſons, and, during the ſummer, he is ſtill ſeen dreſſed in the ſerge of Angora, lined with *petit gris*, or gray ſquirrel ſkin. If the inhabitant of country-places cannot procure a fine and foreign ſkin, he at leaſt uſes thoſe which fall in his way: the hare, the jackal, the lamb, the ſheep, all are acceptable to him; he ſecures himſelf from the cold, and he imitates the inhabitants of the cities.

The women have likewiſe furs of all ſeaſons: the black fox, the ſable for winter, the gray ſquirrel for autumn and ſpring, the ermine for ſummer: the greater part have in their cloſets ten or twelve furred gowns, the deareſt of which ſometimes exceeds fifteen or twenty thouſand livres.

It is not ſurpriſing that fires ſhould be frequent in Conſtantinople, when there is continually fire during the winter, on wood floors, within reach of ſofas, mats, and carpets. The ſmalleſt negligence, children playing, or a few ſparks to which no attention has been paid, frequently ſet on fire thoſe combuſtible ſubſtances; and ſhould a perſon then happen to be aſleep or abſent from his houſe, the fire communicates by degrees from the furniture to the floor; if it be long before it is perceived, it ſoon breaks out with violence, ſpreads with rapidity, gains the neighbouring houſes, and ſometimes even conſumes a conſiderable portion of the city. From the palace of the ambaſſador and from the elevated places of Pera, we were, more than once, witneſſes of the violence of fire, of the quickneſs with which it ſpread, and of the terrible effect which it produced.

The ſight, beautiful and awful as it is, ſtrikes with horror the man of feeling who wiſhes to contemplate it, becauſe it repreſents the image of unfortunate beings, who, in thoſe frightful moments, are ſtruggling with death; of thoſe who, ſeized with terror, are endeavouring to eſcape with their valuable effects; of thoſe, in ſhort, who are ſtriving, in the midſt of the flames, to carry off children or old men that are dear to them.

When a fire breaks out, whether by

by day or by night, all the inhabitants of the city are ſoon warned to have an eye to their own ſafety, or to give aſſiſtance to the unfortunate perſons concerning whom they take an intereſt. The guard of every quarter parades the ſtreets, trailing on the pavement ſticks ſhod with iron, and crying from time to time in a melancholy and mournful voice: "*There's a fire!*"—Two enormous drums, placed the one on a lofty tower about the middle of Conſtantinople, and the other on that of Galata, likewiſe apprize the inhabitants of a fire having broken out. In theſe circumſtances, it is the duty of the commander of the janizaries to run immediately with a numerous guard to the place where the fire has been diſcovered: the Grand Viſir muſt alſo repair thither in perſon, and if the fire be not extinguiſhed immediately, the Sultan never fails to come, and to cauſe money to be diſtributed in order to excite the pumpers, the porters, the guard, and the paſſengers, to work with ardour. But when the fire has made ſome progreſs, and eſpecially when it is rendered more active by the wind, no hope can be entertained of extinguiſhing it by endeavouring to circumſcribe it: in order to effect this, the neareſt houſes, which are ſtill untouched, are demoliſhed as quickly as poſſible: the materials are removed before the fire has reached them, and thoſe which cannot be taken away are laid under water.

The damages occaſioned by fire are ſoon repaired: a few days after the conflagration, are ſeen on all ſides houſes riſing ſimilar to thoſe which the fire has conſumed: the imperfections preſented by narrow ſtreets, ill laid out, are exactly preſerved; nor is any change made in the order and diſtribution of the apartments. The Muſſulman comes thither to reſume, if he can, his former occupations, and live there, as before, without regret and without foreſight.

EXTRACTS FROM STRUTT'S SPORTS AND PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Continued from our laſt, p. 351.

Animals tutored by the Jugglers.—Tricks performed by Horſes and Birds.

THE people of Sybaris, a city in Calabria, are proverbial on account of their effeminacy; and it is ſaid that they taught their horſes to dance to the muſic of the pipe; for which reaſon, their enemies the Crotonians, at a time when they were at war with them, brought a great number of pipers into the field, and, at the commencement of the battle, they played upon their pipes; the Sybarian horſes, hearing the ſound of the muſic, began to dance; and their riders, unable to manage them as they ought to have done, were thrown into confuſion, and defeated with prodigious ſlaughter. This circumſtance is mentioned by Ariſtotle; and, if not ſtrictly true, proves, at leaſt, that the teaching of animals to exceed the bounds of action preſcribed by nature was not unknown to the ancients.

We are told that, in the thirteenth century, a horſe was exhibited by the joculators, which danced upon a rope; and oxen were rendered ſo docile as to ride upon horſes, holding trumpets to their mouths as though they were ſounding them. If we refer to the twenty-fourth plate, we ſhall find the repreſentation of ſeveral ſurpriſing tricks performed by horſes, far exceeding thoſe diſplayed in the preſent day. At the top is depicted the cruel diverſion of baiting a horſe with dogs; immediately under it is a horſe dancing upon his hinder feet

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to the muſic of the pipe and tabour; and oppoſite to him another horſe, rearing up and attacking the joculator, who oppoſes him with a ſmall ſhield and a cudgel. Theſe mock combats, to which the animals were properly trained, were conſtantly regulated by ſome kind of muſical inſtrument.

The two performances delineated at the bottom of the plate are ſtill more aſtoniſhing than thoſe placed above them: in one inſtance, the horſe is ſtanding upon his hinder feet; and beating with his fore feet upon a kind of tabour or drum, held by his maſter; in the other, he is exhibiting a ſimilar trick with his hinder feet, and ſupports himſelf upon his fore feet. The original drawings, copied on this plate, are all of them upwards of four hundred and fifty years old; and at the time in which they were made, the joculators were in full poſſeſſion of the public favour.

Horſes are animals exceedingly ſuſceptible of inſtruction, and their performances have been extended ſo far as to bear the appearance of rational diſcernment. I have before me a ſhow-bill, publiſhed in the reign of Queen Anne, which is thus prefaced: "To be ſeen at the ſhip upon Great "Tower Hill, the *finest taught horse* "in the *world*." The abilities of the animal are ſpecified as follows: "He "fetches and carries like a ſpaniel "dog. If you hide a glove, a hand-"kerchief, a door-key, a pewter ba-"ſin, or ſo ſmall a thing as a ſilver "twopence, he will ſeek about the "room till he has found it, and then "he will bring it to his maſter. He "will alſo tell the number of ſpots "on a card, and leap through a hoop; "with a variety of other curious per-"formances." And we may, I truſt, give full credit to the ſtatement of this advertiſement; for, a horſe equally ſcientific is to be ſeen in the preſent day at Aſtley's Amphitheatre: this animal is ſo ſmall, that he and his keeper frequently parade the ſtreets in a hackney-coach.

The joculators did not confine themſelves to the tutoring of quadrupeds, but extended their practice to birds alſo; and a curious ſpecimen of their art appears on the twenty-third plate, where a cock is repreſented dancing on ſtilts to the muſic of the pipe and tabour. In the preſent day, this may probably be conſidered as a mere effort of the illuminator's fancy, and admit a doubt whether ſuch a trick was ever diſplayed in reality: but many are yet living who were witneſſes to an exhibition far more ſurpriſing, ſhewn at Breſlaw's, a celebrated juggler, who performed at London ſomewhat more than twenty years ago. A number of little birds, to the amount I believe of twelve or fourteen, being taken from different cages, were placed upon a table in the preſence of the ſpectators; and there they formed themſelves into ranks like a company of ſoldiers; ſmall cones of paper, bearing ſome reſemblance to grenadiers' caps, were put upon their heads, and diminutive imitations of muſkets made with wood ſecured under their left wings. Thus equipped, they march to and fro ſeveral times; when a ſingle bird was brought forward, ſuppoſed to be a *deserter*, and ſet between ſix of the muſketeers, three in a row; who conducted him from the top to the bottom of the table, on the middle of which a ſmall braſs cannon, charged with a little gun-powder, had been previouſly placed; and the deſerter was ſituated in the front part of the cannon; his guards then divided, three retiring to one ſide, and three on the other, and he was left ſtanding by himſelf. Another bird was immediately produced; and a lighted match being put into one of his claws, he hopped boldly on the other to the tail of the cannon, and applying the match to the priming, diſcharged the piece without the leaſt appear-

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ance of fear or agitation. The moment the explosion took place, the deserter fell down, and lay, apparently motionless, like a dead bird; but, at the command of his tutor, he rose again; and the cages being brought, the feathered soldiers were stripped of their ornaments, and returned into them in perfect order.

Imitations of Animals.

In the reign of Queen Anne, a man, whose name was Clench, a native of Barnet, made his appearance at London: I have his advertisement before me; which states that he "imitated the *horses*, the *huntsmen*, and "a *pack of hounds*, a *sham doctor*, an "*old woman*, a *drunken man*, the *bells*, "the *flute*, the *double curtell*, and the "*organ* with *three voices*, by his own "*natural voice*, to the greatest perfection." He then professes himself to "be the only man that ever "could attain to so great an art." He had, however, a rival, who is noted in one of the papers of the Spectator, and called the *whistling man*. His excellency consisted in counterfeiting the notes of all kinds of singing birds. The same performance was exhibited in great perfection by the bird-tutor associated with Breslaw the juggler. This man assumed the name of Rossignol, and, after he had quitted Breslaw, appeared on the stage at Covent Garden Theatre; where, in addition to his imitation of the birds, he executed a concerto on a fiddle without strings; that is, he made the notes in a wonderful manner with his voice, and represented the bowing by drawing a small truncheon backwards and forwards over a stringless violin. His performance was received with great applause; and the success he met with produced many competitors, but none of them equalled him: it was, however, discovered, that the sounds were produced by an instrument, contrived for the purpose, concealed in the mouth; and then the trick lost all its reputation. Six years ago, I heard a poor rustic, a native of St Alban's, imitate with great exactness, the whole assemblage of animals belonging to a farm-yard; but especially he excelled in the grunting of swine, the squeaking of pigs, and the quarrelling of two dogs.

Bull and Bear-Baiting

Is not encouraged by persons of rank and opulence in the present day; and when practised, which rarely happens, it is attended only by the lowest and most despicable part of the people; which plainly indicates a general refinement of manners and prevalency of humanity among the moderns; and on the contrary, this barbarous pastime was highly relished by the nobility in former ages, and countenanced by persons of the most exalted rank, without exception even of the fair sex. When Queen Mary visited her sister the Princess Elizabeth during her confinement at Hatfield House, the next morning, after mass, a grand exhibition of bear-baiting was made for their amusement, with which, it is said, "their Highnesses "were right well content." The same princess, soon after her accession to the throne, gave a splended dinner to the French ambassadors, who afterwards were entertained with the baiting of bulls and bears, and the Queen herself stood with the ambassadors looking on the pastime till six at night. The day following, the same ambassadors went by water to Paris Garden, where they saw another baiting of bulls and of bears; and again, twenty-seven years posterior, Queen Elizabeth received the Danish ambassador at Greenwich, who was treated with the fight of a bear and bull-baiting, "tempered," says Holinshead, "with other merry dis-"ports;" and, for the diversion of the populace, there was a horse with an ape upon his back; which highly pleased them, so that they expressed "their

" their inward-conceived joy and de-
" light with ſhrill ſhouts and variety
" of geſtures."

Extraordinary Trials of Strength.

I ſhall conclude this chapter with the two following inſtances of bodily power, recorded by our hiſtorians. The firſt is of Courcy Earl of Ulſter; who, in the preſence of John King of England and Philip of France, cut through a helmet of ſteel with one blow of his ſword, and ſtruck the weapon ſo deeply into the poſt upon which the helmet was placed, that no one but himſelf was able to draw it out again. The ſecond is mentioned by Froiſſart; who tells us that, one Chriſtmas day, the Earl of Foix, according to his uſual cuſtom, " held a great feaſt: and after dyner, " he deperted out of the hall, and " went up into a galarye, of twenty-" four ſtayres of heyght. It beeing " exceedingly cold, the Erle com-" plained that the fire was not large " enough; when a perſon named Er-" valton, of Spayne, went down the " ſtayres, and beneath in the court " he ſawe a great many of aſſes laden " with woode to ſerve the houſe; " than he went, and tooke one of " the greateſt aſſes, with al the " woode, and layde him on hys " backe, and went up al the ſtayres " into the galarye; and dyd caſt " downe the aſſe, with all the " woode, into the chimney, and the " aſſe's fete upward; whereof the " Erle of Foix had grete joye; and " ſo hadde all they that wer ther, " and hadde mervele of his ſtrength."

Bull-running

Is a barbarous diverſion, ſomewhat different from bull-baiting, and much leſs known; I do not recollect that it was regularly practiſed in any part of the kingdom, excepting at Stamford in Lincolnſhire, and at Tutbury in Staffordſhire. The traditionary origin of the bull-running at Stamford, and the manner in which it was performed in the ſeventeenth century, are given by Butcher in his Survey of that town; and this account I ſhall lay before my readers in the author's own words:—" The bull-run-" ning is a ſport of no pleaſure, ex-" cept to ſuch as take a pleaſure in " beaſtlineſs and miſchief; it is per-" formed juſt the day ſix weeks be-" fore Chriſtmas. The butchers of " the town, at their own charge, a-" gainſt the time provide the wildeſt " bull they can get. The bull over " night is had into ſome ſtable or " barn belonging to the *alderman*.— " The next morning, proclamation is " made by the common bellman of " the town, round about the ſame, " that each one ſhut up their ſhop-" doors and gates, and that none, " upon pain of impriſonment, offer " to do any violence to ſtrangers; " for the preventing whereof, the " town, being a great thoroughfair, " and then being term-time, a guard " is appointed for the paſſing of tra-" vellers through the ſame, without " hurt; that none have any iron upon " their bull-clubs, or other ſtaff, " which they purſue the bull with. " Which proclamation made, and " the gates all ſhut up, the bull is " turned out of the *alderman's* houſe, " and then hivie-ſkivy, tag and rag, " men, women, and children, of all " ſorts and ſizes, with all the dogs in " the town, promiſcuouſly running " after him with their bull-clubs, " ſpattering dirt in each other's fa-" ces, that one would think them to " be ſo many furies ſtarted out of " hell for the puniſhment of Cerbe-" rus, &c. And, which is the great-" er ſhame, I have ſeen perſons of " rank and family, of both ſexes, " following this *bulling-business*. I " can ſay no more of it, but only to " ſet forth the antiquity thereof as " tradition goes. William Earl of " Warren, the firſt Lord of this town, " in the time of King John, ſtanding

" upon

" upon his caſtle walls in Stamford, " ſaw two bulls fighting for a cow " in a meadow under the ſame. A " butcher of the town, owner of one " of the bulls, ſet a great maſtiff dog " upon his own bull, who forced " him up into the town; when all " the butchers' dogs, great and ſmall, " followed in purſuit of the bull, " which by this time, made ſtark " mad with the noiſe of the people " and the fierceneſs of the dogs, ran " over man, woman, and child, that " ſtood in his way. This cauſed all " the butchers and others in the " town to riſe up, as it were, in a " kind of tumult." The ſport ſo highly diverted the Earl, who, it ſeems, was a ſpectator, that " he gave " all thoſe meadows in which the " two bulls had been fighting, per- " petually as a common to the butch- " ers of the town, after the firſt graſs " is eaten, to keep their cattle in till " the time of ſlaughter, upon the " condition that, on the anniverſary " of that day, they ſhould yearly " find, at their own expence, a mad " bull for the continuance of the " ſport.

The company of minſtrels, belonging to the manor of Tutbury, had ſeveral peculiar privileges granted to them by a charter from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaſter. In this charter, it is required of the minſtrels to perform their reſpective ſervices, upon the day of the aſſumption of our Lady, at the ſteward's court, held for the honour of Tutbury, according to ancient cuſtom; they had alſo, it ſeems, a privilege excluſive of the charter, to claim upon that day a bull from the prior of Tutbury. In the ſeventeenth century, theſe ſervices were performed the day after the Aſſumption; and the bull was given by the Duke of Devonſhire, as the prior's repreſentative. The hiſtorian of Staffordſhire informs us, that a dinner was provided for the minſtrels upon this occaſion, which being finiſhed, they went anciently to the abbey gate, but of late years to " a little barn by the " town-ſide, in expectance of the " bull to be turned forth to them." The animal, provided for this purpoſe, had his horns ſawed off, his tail cut ſhort, his body ſmeared over with ſoap, and his noſe blown full of beaten pepper, in order to make him as mad as it was poſſible for him to be. Whence, " after ſolemn procla- " mation firſt made by the ſteward, " that all manner of perſons ſhould " give way to the bull, and not come " near him by forty feet, nor by any " means to hinder the minſtrels, but " to attend to his or their ſafeties, " every one at his peril; he was then " put forth, to be caught by the " minſtrels, and none other, within " the county of Stafford, between " the time of his being turned out " to them, and the ſetting of the ſun, " on the ſame day; which if they " cannot do, but the bull eſcapes " from them untaken, and gets over the " river into Derbyſhire, he continues " to be Lord Devonſhire's property. " On the other hand, if the minſtrels " can take him, and hold him ſo long " as to cut off but ſome ſmall mat- " ter of his hair, and bring the ſame " to the market croſs, in token that " they have taken him; the bull is " brought to the bailiff's houſe in " Tutbury, and there collared and " roped, and ſo conveyed to the bull- " ring in the High Street, where he " is baited with dogs; the firſt courſe " allotted for the King, the ſecond " for the *honour* of the town, and the " third for the *king* of the *minſtrels*; " this done, the minſtrels claim the " beaſt, and may ſell, kill, or divide " him among them, according to their " pleaſure." The author then adds, " This ruſtic ſport, which they call " bull-running, ſhould be annually " performed by the minſtrels only; " but now a-days, they are aſſiſted by " a promiſcuous multitude, that flock thither

" thither in great numbers, and are " much pleaſed with it; though " ſometimes, through the emulation " in point of manhood that has been " long cheriſhed between the Staf- " fordſhire and Derbyſhire men, per- " haps as much miſchief may have " been done as in the bull-fighting " practiſed at Valentia, Madrid, and " other places in Spain." The noiſe and confuſion occaſioned by this exhibition is aptly deſcribed in a popular ballad publiſhed early in the laſt century *:

" Before we came to it, we heard a ſtrange ſhouting,
" And all that were in it looked madly,
" For ſome were a bull-back, ſome dancing a morrice,
" And ſome ſinging Arthur O'Bradley!"

Cock-Fighting.

This barbarous paſtime, which claims the ſanction of high antiquity, was practiſed at an early period by the Grecians, and afterwards by the Romans; with us, it may be traced back to the twelfth century; at which period we are certain it was in uſage, and ſeems to have been conſidered as a childiſh ſport. " Every year," ſays Fitzſtephen, " on the " morning of Shrove Tueſday, the " ſchool-boys of the city of London " bring game-cocks to their maſters, " and in the fore-part of the day, till " dinner-time, they are permitted to " amuſe themſelves with ſeeing them " fight; the cock-pit was the ſchool, " and the maſter the controller and " director of the paſtime." This cuſtom, according to a modern author, " was retained in many ſchools in " Scotland within the laſt century, " and perhaps may be ſtill in uſe " there; the ſchoolmaſters claimed " the runaway cocks as their perqui- " ſites; and theſe were called *fugees*, " corrupt I ſuppoſe, ſays he, of *re-* " *fugees*."

In the reign of Edward III. cock-fighting became a faſhionable amuſement; it was then taken up more ſeriouſly than it formerly had been, and the practice extended to grown perſons; even at that early period it began to be productive of pernicious conſequences, and was therefore prohibited by a public proclamation, in which it was ranked with other idle and unlawful paſtimes. But notwithſtanding it was thus degraded and diſcountenanced, it ſtill maintained its popularity, and in defiance of all temporary oppoſition has deſcended to the modern times. Among the additions made by Henry VIII. to the palace at Whitehall, was a *cock-pit*; which indicates his reliſh for the paſtime of cock-fighting: and James I. was ſo partial to this diverſion, that he amuſed himſelf in ſeeing it twice a week. Excluſive of the royal cock-pit, we are told there was formerly one in Drury Lane, another in Jewin Street, and a third in Shoe Lane, if the following ſtory be founded on fact:—" Sir Thomas Jermin " meaning to make himſelf merry, " and gull all the cockers, ſent his " man to the pit in Shoe Lane, with " an hundred pounds and a dunghill " cock, neatly cut and trimmed for " the battle; the plot being well " laid, the fellow got another to " throw the cock in, and fight him " in Sir Thomas Jermin's name, " while he betted his hundred pounds " againſt him; the cock was match- " ed, and bearing Sir Thomas's " name, had many betts laid upon his " head; but after three or four good " bruſhes, he ſhewed a pair of heels: " every one wondered to ſee a cock " belonging to Sir Thomas cry *cra-* " *ven;*

* Bearing this title, The Marriage of Robin Hood and Clorinda, Queen of Titbury Feaſt. Collect. of Old Ballads, pub. London, 1723.

" *ven*; and away came the man, with " his money doubled *."

I ſhall not expatiate upon the nature and extent of this faſhionable divertiſement; but merely mention a part of it called the *Welch main*, which ſeems to be an abuſe of the modern times; and as a late judicious author juſtly ſays, " a diſgrace to us " as Engliſhmen †." It conſiſts of a certain number of pairs of cocks, " ſuppoſe ſixteen, which fight with each other until one half of them are killed; the ſixteen conquerors are pitted a ſecond time in like manner, and half are ſlain; the eight ſurvivors, a third time; the four, a fourth time: and the remaining two, a fifth time; ſo that " thirty-one cocks are " ſure to be inhumanly murdered, " for the ſport and pleaſure of the " ſpectators."

In the old illuminated manuſcripts, we frequently meet with paintings, repreſenting cocks fighting; but I do not recollect to have ſeen in any of them the leaſt indication of artificial ſpurs; the arming their heels with ſharp points of ſteel is a cruelty, I truſt, unknown in former ages to our anceſtors.

In addition to what has been ſaid, I ſhall only obſerve, that the ancients fought partridges and quails as well as cocks; in like manner, ſays Burton, as the French do now: how far, if at all, the example has been followed in England, I know not.

Throwing at Cocks

Was a very popular diverſion, eſpecially among the younger parts of the community, and univerſally practiſed upon Shrove Tueſday ‡. If the poor bird by chance had his legs broken, or was otherwiſe ſo lamed as not to be able to ſtand, the barbarous owners were wont to ſupport it with ſticks, in order to prolong the pleaſure received from the reiteration of its torment. The magiſtrates, greatly to their credit, have for ſome years paſt put a ſtop to this wicked cuſtom; and at preſent it is nearly, if not entirely, diſcontinued in every part of the kingdom.

In ſome places it was a common practice to put the cock into an earthen veſſel made for the purpoſe, and to place him in ſuch a poſition that his head and tail might be expoſed to view; the veſſel, with the bird in it, was then ſuſpended acroſs the ſtreet, about twelve or fourteen feet from the ground, to be thrown at by ſuch as choſe to make trial of their ſkill; twopence was paid for four throws, and he who broke the pot, and delivered the cock from his confinement, had him for a reward. At North Walſham, in Norfolk, about forty years ago, ſome wags put an owl into one of theſe veſſels; and having procured the head and tail of a dead cock, they placed them in the ſame poſition as if they had appertained to a living one; the deception was ſucceſsful, and at laſt, a labouring man belonging to the town, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts, broke the pot, but miſſed his prize; for the owl being ſet at liberty, inſtantly flew away,

* MS. Harl. 6395, written in the reign of James I. and bearing this title, *Merry Paſſages and Jeats.*

† Rev. Mr Pegge, in his Memoir on Cockfighting, Archæol. vol. iii. p. 132.

‡ Heath, in his account of the Scilly Iſlands, ſpeaking of St Mary's, ſays, " On " Shrove Tueſday each year, after the throwing at cocks is over, the boys of this " Iſland have a cuſtom of throwing ſtones in the evening againſt the doors of the " dwellers' houſes; a privilege they claim from time immemorial, and put in " practice without controul, for finiſhing the day's ſport; the terms demanded by " the boys are pancakes or money, to capitulate. Some of the older ſort, exceeding the bounds of this whimſical toleration, break the doors and window-ſhutters, &c. ſometimes making a job for the ſurgeon, as well as for the ſmith, glazier, and carpenter." Publiſhed at London, 1750.

Ed. Mag. Dec. 1801.

away, to his great aſtoniſhment, and left him nothing more than the head and tail of the dead bird, with the potſherds for his money and his trouble; this ridiculous adventure expoſed him to the continual laughter of the town's people, and obliged him to quit the place, to which I am told he returned no more.

Music-Houſes.—Origin of Vauxhall, Ranelagh, Sadler's Wells, &c.

Towards the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century, the profeſſed muſicians aſſembled at certain houſes in the metropolis, called *music-houses*, where they performed concerts, conſiſting of vocal and inſtrumental muſic, for the entertainment of the public; at the ſame period there were muſic booths in Smithfield during the continuance of Bartholomew fair. An author of the time *, however, ſpeaks very contemptibly of theſe muſic-meetings, profeſſing that he "had rather "have heard an old barber † ring "Whittington's bells upon a cittern, "than all the muſic the houſes af-"forded." There were alſo muſic clubs, or private meetings for the practice of muſic, which were exceedingly faſhionable with people of opulence. The muſic-houſes above mentioned were ſometimes ſupported by ſubſcription; and from them originated three places of public entertainment well known in the preſent day, namely, Vauxhall, Ranelagh, and Sadler's Wells.

Spring Gardens, now better known by the name of Vauxhall Gardens, is mentioned by Aubrey, in his "An-"tiquities of Surrey;" who informs us, that Sir Samuel Moreland "built "a fine room at Vauxhall, the inſide "all of looking-glaſs, and fountains "very pleaſant to behold; which," adds he "is much viſited by ſtran-"gers. It ſtands in the middle of "the garden, covered with Corniſh "ſlate, on the point whereof he pla-"ced a *punchanello*, very well carved, "which held a dial; but the winds "have demoliſhed it."—"The houſe," ſays a more modern author ‡, "ſeems "to have been rebuilt ſince the time "that Sir Samuel Moreland dwelt "in it; and, there being a large gar-"den belonging to it, planted with "a great number of ſtately trees, and "laid out in ſhady walks, it obtained "the name of Spring Gardens; and, "the houſe being converted into a "tavern, or place of entertainment, "it was frequented by the votaries of "pleaſure." This account is perfectly conſonant with the following paſſage in a paper of the Spectator: "We now arrived at Spring Gar-"dens, which is exquiſitely pleaſant "at this time of the year §. When "I conſidered the fragrancy of the "walks and bowers, with choirs of "birds that ſung upon the trees, and "the looſe tribe of people that walk-"ed underneath their ſhades, I could "not but look upon the place as a "kind of Mahometan paradiſe." Some time afterwards, the houſe and gardens came into the hands of a gentleman whoſe name was Jonathan Tyers, who opened it with an advertiſement of a *ridotto all fresco* ‖; a term which the people of this country had till then been ſtrangers to. Theſe entertainments were ſeveral times repeated in the courſe of the ſummer, and numbers reſorted to partake of them; which encouraged the proprietor

* Edward Ward, author of the London Spy, part xi. p. 255.

† The barbers formerly were often muſicians, and uſually kept a lute, a viol, or ſome other muſical inſtrument in their ſhops, to amuſe their cuſtomers while waiting; at preſent the newſpaper is ſubſtituted for the inſtrument of muſic.

‡ Sir John Hawkins, Hiſt. Muſic, vol. v. p. 352.

§ The paper is dated May 20th, 1712.

‖ Or entertainment of muſic in the open air.

proprietor to make his garden a place of muſical entertainment for every evening during the ſummer ſeaſon: to this end he was at great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings; he engaged an excellent band of muſicians, and iſſued ſilver tickets for admiſſion at a guinea each; and, receiving great encouragement, he ſet up an organ in the orcheſtra; and in a conſpicuous part of the gardens erected a fine ſtatue of Handel, the work of Roubiliac.

The ſucceſs of this undertaking was an encouragement to another of a ſimilar kind. A number of perſons purchaſed the houſe and gardens of the late Earl of Ranelagh; they erected a ſpacious building of timber, of a circular form, and within it an organ, and an orcheſtra capable of holding a numerous band of performers. The entertainment of the auditors during the performance is, either walking round the room, or refreſhing themſelves with tea and coffee in the receſſes thereof, which are conveniently adapted for that purpoſe.

We meet with what is ſaid, "to "be a true account of Sadler's Well," in a pamphlet publiſhed by a phyſician at he cloſe of the ſeventeeth century *. "The water," ſays he, "of this well, before the Reforma- "tion, was very much famed for ſe- "veral extraordinary cures perform- "ed thereby; and was thereupon ac- "counted ſacred, and called *Holy-well*. "The prieſts belonging to the priory "of Clerkenwell, uſing to attend "there, made the people believe that "the virtues of the water proceeded "from the efficacy of their prayers: "but, at the Reformation, the well "was ſtopped upon the ſuppoſition "that the frequenting of it was alto- "gether ſuperſtitious; and ſo by de- "grees it grew out of remembrance, "and was wholly loſt until then "found out; when a gentleman na- "med Sadler, who had lately built "a new muſic-houſe there, and being "ſurveyor of the highways, had em- "ployed men to dig gravel in his "garden, in the midſt whereof they "found it ſtopped up and covered "with an arch of ſtone." After the deceaſe of Sadler, one Francis Forcer, a muſician and compoſer of ſongs, became occupier of the well and muſic-room; he was ſucceeded by his ſon, who firſt exhibited there the diverſion of rope-dancing and tumbling, which were then performed abroad in the garden. There is now a ſmall theatre appropriated to this purpoſe, furniſhed with a ſtage, ſcenes, and other decorations proper for the repreſentation of dramatic pieces and pantomimes. The diverſions of this place are of various kinds, and form; upon the whole, a ſucceſſion of performances very ſimilar to thoſe diſplayed in former ages, by the gleemen, the minſtrels, and the jugglers.

To the three preceding places of public entertainment, we may add a fourth, not now indeed in exiſtence, but which about thirty years back was held in ſome degree of eſtimation, and much frequented, I mean Marybone Gardens; where, in addition to the muſic and ſinging, there were burlettas and fireworks exhibited. The ſite of theſe gardens is now covered with buildings.

The ſucceſs of theſe muſical aſſemblies, I preſume, firſt ſuggeſted the idea of introducing operas upon the ſtage, which were contrived at once to pleaſe the eye and delight the ear; and this double gratification, generally ſpeaking, was procured at the expence of reaſon and propriety. Hence, alſo, we may trace the eſtabliſhment of oratorios in England. I need not ſay, that this noble ſpecies of dramatic muſic was brought to great

* It is ſaid to be written by T. G. doctor in phyſic, and was publiſhed A. D. 1684.

great perfection by Handel: the oratorios produced by him, display, in a wonderful manner, his powers as a composer of music; and they continue to be received with that enthusiasm of applause which they most justly deserve.

(To be concluded in our next.)

EXTRACTS FROM GRAVES'S SENILITIES, OR SOLITARY AMUSEMENTS.

On Conversation.

Μισῶ μνημονα Συμποτην.

"I hate a *pot*-companion with a good memory."

THERE cannot be a more severe satire on the usual strain of convivial conversation, than is implied in this proverbial maxim of the ancient Greeks. It betrays a consciousness of the trifling, if not absurd or reprehensible kind of communication which too often prevails on those occasions. The most cautious and reserved, in the freedom of social intercourse, frequently let fall some remarks or expressions which they would wish to recall, or would blush to have remembered or repeated. And the herd of jovial companions generally talk at random, or indulge themselves in such incoherent, unmeaning loquacity, as can neither be remembered nor repeated. As they sacrifice more to Bacchus than to Minerva, their wine puts Wisdom to flight, and Folly reigns triumphant.

"I drank! I lik'd it not; 'twas rage,
'twas noise,
"An airy scene of transitory joys.
"And when, at dawn of day, fair reason's light
"Broke thro' the fumes and phantoms of the night,
"What had been said? I ask'd myself." PRIOR.

In general, indeed, those agreeable conversations which we daily hear mentioned as having been enjoyed even in the society of distinguished characters, if rigidly scrutinized, would, probably, fall far short of our expectation. I never had the honour of being admitted to the society of the *Bas Bleu* club, which consists of the most celebrated female characters in the kingdom. But from those who have enjoyed that felicity, I have heard that the conversation often turned upon fashions, the occurrences of the day, and other chit-chat which prevails in other female assemblies.

In so numerous a mixed company, indeed, where every one comes full charged with literature and science, ready primed for explosion, a little harmless small talk among the less enlightened members, may be better than one general discharge of wit and learning from the whole assembly, which must necessarily produce a Babel of confusion.

But what, then! are we to believe, that the observations of some of our best writers is unfounded? "That the hours spent in conversa-"tion with our friends, are some of "the most delightful portions of our "existence?" By no means; what I would insinuate is, that when a numerous concourse of individuals, unconnected and of different dispositions, is assembled together in one company; each ambitious of displaying his eloquence and gaining attention, or obtruding his intelligence of frivolous occurrences, uninteresting to the company, though, perhaps, gratifying to himself; this may be called talking, or haranguing, or what you please, but hardly merits the name of conversation.

As for those tumultuous assemblies called routs, we might as well expect edifying conversation from a flight of martins and swallows on the eve of their migration, as from such a multifarious concourse of fluttering fops and

and flaunting flirts as are there uſually crowded together. An evening at a tavern is generally ſpent in an equally inſignificant, though, perhaps, more joyous and ſociable, and leſs formal ſtyle of converſation.

But when a ſmall circle of friends and acquaintance, of nearly equal rank, and of ſimilar diſpoſitions and habits of life, meet together, deſirous to pleaſe and to be pleaſed, the reciprocal communication of ſentiments and obſervations, with kindneſs and good-humour, cannot but be highly pleaſing and improving to all parties. But the uſual error of too many is a deſire to ſhine, rather than to inform, and to pleaſe themſelves rather than their company, by engroſſing more than their due ſhare of the converſation.

They have no deſire to be informed or diverted themſelves, but think thoſe the moſt agreeable companions who will patiently attend to their ſuperior wiſdom, and admire their ſplendid talents, and applaud their eloquence.

This accounts for the gratification which the French lady received from the viſit of Triſtram Shandy. She declared to every one ſhe met, "that "ſhe never had a more improving con- "verſation, than with that gentle- "man, though (he ſays,) the lady "had all the converſation to herſelf; "for, I call heaven to witneſs, that "not five words paſſed my lips."

We may conclude then, I think, that the pleaſure which we receive from the converſation of a circle of friends, does not ariſe from the fine things which are ſaid, the ſhrewd obſervations which are made, the learning which is ſhown, or the wit which is diſplayed, ſo much as from the benevolent diſpoſition, and the exerciſe of the kind affections * which accompany this friendly intercourſe, and the eaſe and freedom with which every one delivers his ſentiments, propoſes his doubts, or unboſoms himſelf of any remarks which he may have made, and which he wiſhes to communicate. When, therefore, you may have met with this refined gratification, and enjoyed an attic entertainment, do not boaſt of your good fortune, nor tell every one you meet what an agreeable converſation or delightful evening you have ſpent; and how merry or how facetious you were; much leſs give any ſpecimen of your good cheer; for the wit or humour of what is ſaid depends on ſo many circumſtances of time and place, that it is ten to one but what "ſet the table in a roar" at night, will appear very inſipid in the morning, and what you relate may be received with cold indifference, and expoſe yourſelf to the ſneers, and your friends to the ridicule of perſons entirely unintereſted in your unſeaſonable narrative.

Symptoms of Self-importance.

"I will frown as I paſs by; and let "them take it as they liſt." SHAKESP.

As I am an idle man, and live in the vicinity of Bath, I ſpend many of my mornings in traverſing the ſtreets and public walks of that beautiful city. The magnificence of the many elegant buildings and the cheerfulneſs of the ſcene, ſooth the imagination and tranquillize the ſpirits. Yet I find the calm compoſure of my mind frequently interrupted, and my nerves unpleaſantly irritated, by the haughty and faſtidious looks of thoſe I meet.

Though I will not ſubſcribe to the infallibility of Lavater's ſyſtem of phyſiognomy; yet the feelings of every one, without any rules, may interpret the ſentiments of moſt people from the air and caſt of their countenances.

Man is by nature ſociable and friendly to man; and when there is no

* Amicorum conſpectus ipſe delectat.

no oppoſition of intereſts, rarely harbours any malicious or hoſtile diſpoſition againſt his fellow-creatures. Whence then are thoſe unfriendly, contemptuous, and repulſive airs which we continually meet with in thoſe with whom we have no connexion, and whom we have never injured or offended? who ſurvey us with ſuch a ſupercilious, diſdainful mien, as if they queſtioned our right to exiſt in the ſame diſtrict, or even on the face of the ſame globe with themſelves.

I ſometimes meet a man ſo ſtately in his deportment, ſo haughty in his look, with ſuch an air of defiance in his whole manner, that I ſhrink from his appearance, and feel myſelf annihilated in his preſence. Yet, on recovering from my diſmay, and reflecting on the limited power and capacity of every human being, I find probably, on inquiry, the real character of this illuſtrious perſonage: that his pompous air conceals a mean ſpirit, and that the ſolemn countenance is only a veil for his ignorance and inſignificance.

Such are many of thoſe coloſſal figures who ſeem to "beſtride the "world, and under whoſe legs, as it "were, we petty mortals muſt peep "about," to find a loop-hole to paſs by them, without being cruſhed againſt the wall, or joſtled into the kennel.

One man, whom I have met, perhaps, at a third place, aſſumes a reſerved and diſtant air, leſt I ſhould claim him as an acquaintance *. Another man, with eyes fixed, looks ſtraight forwards, and though our elbows almoſt touch, ſeems unconſcious that any one is near him, or at leaſt worth his notice.

A third is near-ſighted; and though we have met, perhaps, on various occaſions, has not the honour to recollect my name. All theſe are different ſtratagems of pride and ſelf-importance, which, though not reducible to the preciſe rules of quarreling, "like the lie direct," and for which we can call a man to account; yet may, and ought to be reſented, or rather treated with the contempt which they deſerve.

I remember a ſtout fellow with a moſt terrific countenance, who, if he met a man ſtrutting along in ſublime contemplation of his own importance, and a ſovereign contempt of all around him, he would, on a ſudden, run up to him, turn his large white eyes upon him, and cry Boh! This, it may be ſuppoſed, often involved him in a ſcuffle, or rough rencounter; but generally raiſed a laugh at the expence of the haughty deſpot.

A proud look is an inſult on the public. Pride was not made for man; nor for woman neither. Yet I have ſeen a fair ſpinſter, rather paſt her bloom, who has been converſing with a polite ſmile in the midſt of two or three gentlemen; but on the appearance of a young nymph in the gloſſy luſtre of fifteen, aſſume an haughty air, and ſurvey the bluſhing harmleſs virgin, with ſuch a murderous aſpect, that I have been alarmed for the conſequences.

What then do I expect from thoſe whom I meet in public, and who certainly have a right to *look*, as well as to *act*, as they pleaſe, in defiance of my aſſumed cenſorial authority?

Why, I expect, that every man ſhould look with an air of kindneſs and benignity on all mankind; or at leaſt, not to aſſume an hoſtile or menacing aſpect towards thoſe who have never injured or offended him.

Let a man of rank or diſtinction aſſume the dignity becoming his ſtation and character; but let not thoſe who have no rank, nor, perhaps, any character,

* The Tepino-phoby, or "dread of low acquaintance," prevails more in Bath, perhaps, than in any other public place in Europe.

character, to diſtinguiſh them from the vulgar, affect that ſuperiority, which is an affront to every one they meet, and which will not eaſily be allowed them in a country of true liberty, and where education and virtue make the only real diſtinction; and where men will not be impoſed upon or kept in awe by a ſolemn appearance or arrogant pretenſions.

A friend of mine, when he meets a man of this deſcription, ſnaps his fingers at him, and ejaculates a ſcrap of Latin after him, *Non hujus te facio!* I do not care *this* for you!

For my own part, as I love all mankind, I rather pity than reſent the folly of this theatrical hero, "who ſtruts his hour on the ſtage, "and then is ſeen no more."

On the rage for Private Theatrical Exhibitions.

Time was, a ſober Engliſhman would knock
His ſervants up, and riſe by five o'clock:
Inſtruct his family in *Virtue's* rule;
And ſend his wife to church, his ſon to ſchool.
Now times are chang'd——
Sons, fires, and grandfires, all will wear the bays,
Our wives read Milton, and our daughters plays.

Pope's Epiſtles.

Thus it was in Pope's time; and thus far was not much amiſs; though their daughters *read* plays, we do not find that they attempted to *act* them. But in our times, not only our daughters, but our wives, our mothers, and our grandmothers, I do do not ſay *read*, but *act* plays. And we may ſay in a literal ſenſe, what Shakeſpeare's melancholy Jacques ſays in a figurative one:

——"All the world's a ſtage,
"And all the men and women merely players."

There is hardly a family in high or low life, that has not its theatre of ſome kind or other, and its occaſional performers. Not only Brandenburgh-houſe, but many a noble houſe of leſs notoriety, is frequently opened for theſe dramatic exhibitions. Thither you ſee aſſembled animals of every deſcription, like thoſe in Noah's ark, clean and unclean; pure and impure; grave and gay; gamblers and grumblers; who, diſſatisfied with themſelves and every thing around them, take refuge here, driven from home through dread of ſolitude, and that green-eyed monſter *Ennui*.

If their magnificent feats in the country be the ſcene of action, which ſome few of our nobility and gentry ſtill prefer to a dirty lodging at Brighton or Margate; or, at leaſt, when driven from the metropolis by the duſt in ſummer, and from the ſeaports by the equinoctial rains in autumn; they contrive to ſupport themſelves for a month or two, by giving their rural retreat ſome reſemblance of a public place; and collecting a crowd of half civilized ſavages from the ſurrounding neighbourhood, to ſee the raree ſhow, and applaud their performances.

Hence the humour has ſpread itſelf among their tenants and daughters; who, in imitation of their right honourable or right worſhipful neighbours, ſpout heroics in their barns, with as much vehemence, though not always with ſo much correctneſs* of elocution, as their landlords have done "in *hall* or *bower*."

As for the practice ſo much in vogue of late in our public ſchools, of performing Engliſh plays, I know not what to ſay. It is countenanced by perſons of ſo much ſenſe and reſpectability, and on ſuch plauſible arguments, that I ſhould think it the height

* A friend of mine was preſent at one of theſe Theſpian exhibitions, when a young ſwain thus addreſſed a recruiting ſerjeant: "*Sur*, I *unaurstand* you have lately made a campag—ne," &c.

height of preſumption abſolutely to condemn it.

"As moſt boys, who have a claſſical education, ſay they, are intended to ſpeak either at the bar or in the pulpit, or perhaps in the ſenate-houſe, they cannot be too ſoon habituated to ſpeak in public. It gives them a proper confidence and an unembaraſſed elocution. A man will never excell as an orator, (ſomebody has obſerved,) who does not conſider his audience as ſo many cabbage ſtems."

This is very true: but let them, therefore, be accuſtomed to repeat with a proper emphaſis, and in a graceful manner, ſome parts of the orations of Cicero, or ſpeeches in Salluſt, or even the debates of our Britiſh ſenators; or, if you pleaſe, ſome paſſages from our beſt tragedies, or from the Latin or Engliſh poets, with appropriate geſtures and ſome degree of *action*. But I do not ſee any good it can anſwer, to make a boy a mimic or a buffoon. Every man ſhould be a good ſpeaker, but why muſt every man be a good actor?

Yet Roſcius, you will ſay, was Cicero's maſter in *action*, as well as in ſpeaking. *Action*, no doubt, was of great ſervice to a pleader in popular aſſemblies, ſuch as thoſe of Rome and Athens. Yet the natural modeſty and good ſenſe of an Engliſh audience can never be pleaſed with any violent geſticulations. And the mob, who are ſo much captivated by the harangues of the Tabernacle, are affected more by the appearance of the preacher's being in earneſt, than by his thumping the cuſhion and his vociferation. And if the London clergy of the eſtabliſhment would add a little more vehemence to their compoſed and decent attitudes, I am convinced that they would have more hearers and more admirers.

But there is no objection to thoſe dramatic repreſentations and grammar ſchools, which perhaps may be peculiarly ſo to me, that ſome of the boys muſt neceſſarily be metamorphoſed, for the time, into the other ſex. And though I have been rather pleaſed with the partiality of a fond mother, delighted to ſee what a handſome girl her booby ſon would make, it is to me a diſguſting ſight.

Not to mention, that the applauſe which they are ſure to receive from perhaps an intereſted audience, muſt naturally excite their youthful vanity, and make them coxcombs. And I have known more than one inſtance where, when a boy had performed his part to admiration, he has flattered himſelf that his education was finiſhed, and has become idle and diſſipated ever after.

An equally ſerious conſequence of theſe performances in great ſchools, of which we ſee many inſtances, is the encouraging young lads, intended for more creditable employments, in commencing ſtrollers, and making it their profeſſion, to the diſappointment of their parents, and the perverſion and miſapplication of talents, which might have been employed for more uſeful purpoſes.

But ſo fond are we of every thing theatrical, that our young ladies of rank, inſtead of the graceful movements of the minuet or the louvre, in which the grandmothers appeared to ſo much advantage, are now taught to emulate the dancers of the ſtage; and, what is worſe, it is to be feared, their *inſtructreſſes* in theſe dances will introduce, not only the faſcinating attitudes and looſe drapery, but the voluptuous morals of the French nation.

As for the general effect which thoſe private theatrical exhibitions may have in forming the character and influencing the conduct of the riſing generation, I ſhall only obſerve, that whatever moral precepts our modern dramatic writers may inculcate; yet, as the green-rooms of our public

public theatres were never reckoned ſchools of rigid virtue; ſo, I am afraid, the private apartments in noblemen's and gentlemen's houſes, where young people retire to change their dreſſes and the like, have been productive of more than one intrigue, and elopements, and improper marriages, to the diſtreſs of families, and often, perhaps, the ruin of the thoughtleſs parties themſelves.

This prevailing rage for theatrical repreſentations, ſeems to have taken its riſe from the ſame ſource as faſhions in general; from a natural deſire of imitating what we admire in thoſe who ſhine, or are ſuppoſed to excel in any art, accompliſhment, or natural endowment. Thus a young lady and gentleman are ſtricken with the romantic characters and elegant repreſentations of Romeo and Juliet: or, perhaps, the former with the Fair Penitent, and the latter with the gallant gay Lothario; and they immediately flatter themſelves that they ſhall reſpectively ſhine, and be admired in the ſame characters.

This fondneſs for imitating what we admire in others, indeed, extends itſelf through almoſt every department of life.

A ſpirited young dowager is pleaſed with the triumphant air and elevated ſituation of her coachman on his box. Immediately ſhe wraps herſelf up in a horſeman's coat, with a ſeven fold cape, mounts her phaeton, flouriſhes her whip, and

Graceful as John, ſhe moderates the reins,
And whiſtles ſweet her diuretic ſtrains.

Another handſome woman is ſmitten with the helmet of a young volunteer, and gets her milliner to make her a bonnet, ſomewhat ſimilar to it. This probably has introduced the univerſal faſhion of the ſtraw ſcull-cap, reſembling the baſket-hilt of a cudgel-player. But faſhions are like quack medicines; what becomes one woman may be fatal to the charms of another. As we cannot ſee too much of a pretty woman's face; ſo the leſs is ſeen of a plain woman's the better. The prevalences of faſhion, however, is equally applicable to both ſexes. But as this is a digreſſion from my ſubject, I ſhall only add, that if a man who has been abſent from his country ſeven years, were now to return to England, and to ſee our ladies in their ſcull-caps and pellices, and the gentlemen in their pantaloons, he would think they were dreſſed for a maſquerade, or rather that an epidemic frenzy had infected the whole *beau monde*.

Though I have kept chiefly to the literal ſenſe in this eſſay, I ſhall conclude it with one obvious moral, ſo often inculcated by Epictetus, Antoninus, and other ſtoic philoſophers: "Remember that you are to act a part in the drama of life, at the will of the manager; whether that of a patrician or a plebeian. *Your* buſineſs is to act the part allotted to you to the beſt of your abilities; to allot the part is the buſineſs of the manager."

Let thoſe candidates for fame then, theſe tragi-comic performers of either ſex, endeavour to *perform* with *propriety* their ſeveral *parts* in the relative duties of life; as ſons and daughters; huſbands and wives; or maſters and miſtreſſes of families. And, inſtead of intruding into, and perhaps injuring the poor player in his profeſſion; and inſtead of "ſtrutting their hour on the ſtage," to gain the momentary applauſe of a frivolous audience, let them ſtrive to acquire the conſtant approbation and eſteem of the good and wiſe, who are ſpectators of their conduct. And, above all, of the great Maſter of the drama of life, who has allotted them their parts, and is the only competent judge of their performance, and capable of aſſigning them an adequate reward.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS FOR TANNING ALL SORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS, ACCORDING TO THE NEW PROCESS INTRODUCED BY MR W. DESMOND.

COMMUNICATED BY THE AUTHOR TO ALEXANDER TILLOCH, ESQ.

From the Philosophical Magazine.

New Palace-Yard,

SIR, *September* 26. 1801.

I Am flattered to find that you approve of the Directions for Tanning; it is certainly my wish that this process should be as generally known and practised as possible. The extent and success with which it is and has been carried on during the last three or four years, by some of the principal tanners in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and other neighbouring counties, may be sufficient inducements to all tanners to make the experiment, and convince themselves, that leather equal, if not superior, in quality to the best hitherto known, may be manufactured in about as many days as it generally requires months, to tan it well in the usual way, and with less expences of labour.

Tanners, in beginning the new process, are apt to be startled at the quantity of bark which it *seems* to require; but a little reflection and experience soon satisfy them that, whatever mode they adopt, the same quantity of bark is necessary to tan a pound, or any given weight of leather, and that the bark is much less liable to be wasted, or lost, in the new than in the slovenly old mode: they also find that, by proper management, they can give their hides an additional weight, equal upon an average to ten *per cent.* upon each, more than the usual way.

A hide, to be properly tanned, must have imbibed the quantity of *tanning* necessary to saturate it; and whether it receive that quantity in one or in eighteen months, it can make no difference in the quality of the leather, but a very material one to the manufacturer.

The opinion that so many months were necessary to tan hides, was founded on the clumsy and injudicious mode of throwing the hides and bark together in the pits; but this opinion is now rapidly giving way, and probably will, with your assistance, and that of other scientific men, be totally exploded in less time than was hitherto required to tan a hide. Tanners will be much indebted to you for your endeavours to undeceive them; and the public, I think, must be ultimately benefited by the general adoption of this process.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM DESMOND.

Directions for Tanning.

As that part of the preparation to hides and skins, properly called tanning, consists in impregnating and saturating them with a principle obtained from tan, by which they acquire strength and firmness, preserve a sufficient flexibility, and become indissoluble and incorruptible in water either hot or cold; so the nature of this process is, 1st, To ascertain, by a simple and certain criterion, such substances as contain the said principle: 2dly. To extract it from them, to separate it from every other principle by which its effect might be impeded or counteracted, and to give it the degree of strength necessary for the intended purpose: 3dly, To dispose the hides and skins for the introduction of this principle: and, 4thly, To impregnate and saturate them completely with the same in less than a tenth part of the time usually employed in tanning; all which operations are performed in the following manner:

Provide five vessels, called *digesters*, of

of any convenient materials and dimenſions, with an aperture at the bottom of each: let them be placed near each other, and elevated upon ſtillages, or otherwiſe, ſo that a pail or other ſmall veſſel may be placed under them. Fill the digeſters with tan, that is to ſay, with the bark of certain trees, of oak for inſtance, cut ſmall, bruiſed, or ground to a coarſe powder. Pour water on the tan in the firſt digeſter, where it may ſtand ſome time, or be drawn off immediately. This liquor is to be poured on the tan in the ſecond digeſter, and drawn off as before; then on the tan in the third digeſter, and ſo on until it comes through the tan in the fifth and laſt. The liquor is then highly coloured, and marks from ſix to eight degrees on the hydrometer for ſalts. This liquor is to be uſed for tanning the thickeſt hides; and may, for want of a more characteriſtic name, be called the *tanning lixivium*. It has this peculiar property, that if you take a ſmall quantity of it in a glaſs, and pour on it a few drops of a ſolution of animal glue, the liquor, which before was clear, becomes turbid, and a whitiſh ſubſtance falls to the bottom of the glaſs. The precipitate thus obtained, by the means of the ſolution of glue, is a ſure indication that the liquor contains the tanning principle; for this reaſon, that glue being of the ſame nature with the ſkins, or hides, of which it is made, whatever ſubſtance unites itſelf indiſſolubly with the former, will do ſo likewiſe with the latter.

This ſolution is made by diſſolving a little common glue in water over a moderate fire: by means of it, not only oak bark, but alſo the bark of ſeveral other trees, ſuch as the plane-tree, cheſtnut-tree, the American hemlock-tree, poplar, elm, willow, &c. as well as divers ſhrubs and plants, ſuch as myrtle, ſhumach, &c. all which I call *tan*, are found to contain the tanning principle; and by employing the ſolution as above, it will, in all caſes, be eaſy to aſcertain whether any given ſubſtance contains this principle or not.

In the courſe of theſe lixiviations, two things will be obſerved. 1. The liquor running from the digeſter, at length loſes its colour. If in this ſtate you take a little of it in a glaſs, and repeat the former experiments, the liquor no longer becomes turbid, but remains clear; which ſhows it contains no more of the tanning principle: but if you pour into the ſame glaſs a few drops of a ſolution of ſulphate of iron, the liquor becomes thick and black. This liquor is not to be poured on the tan in the ſecond digeſter, but is to be laid by, and uſed for the *depilation*, or taking off the hair, or wool, as will be more particularly deſcribed hereafter. It is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *gallic lixivium*, becauſe it appears to contain the ſame principles as galls.

The liquid ſulphate of iron is obtained by diſſolving a ſmall quantity of iron in oil of vitriol diluted with water, or by diſſolving green copper as in water. This ſolution ſerves to aſcertain ſuch ſubſtances as contain the gallic principle. Lime water will alſo produce this effect.

When the liquor ceaſes to grow black by the mixture of the ſulphate of iron, it will be uſeleſs to pour any more water on the tan in the firſt digeſter. This tan, being exhauſted both of the tanning and gallic principles, muſt be removed, and new tan put in its place.

2. You will obſerve, that the liquor, after running through all the digeſters, at laſt grows weak. Add to your ſtock of tanning lixivium all the liquor that marks from ſix to eight degrees on the hydrometer. What proceeds afterward from the laſt digeſter is to be poured on the new tan in the firſt. Then the freſh water is to be conveyed on the tan in the

the ſecond digeſter, and the liquor of the firſt to be laid by, while it marks ſix or eight degrees on the hydrometer, and added to the tanning lixivium, which muſt always be carefully ſeparated from the gallic. In this manner, the tan in all the digeſters may be renewed, and the lixiviations continued.

The number of theſe lixiviations, as well as the mode of making them, may be varied at pleaſure; the eſſential point is to repeat them ſo as to give the liquor a ſufficient degree of concentration, which may be determined by the hydrometer, and proportioned to the quickneſs required in the operation, and the thickneſs of the hides and ſkins to be tanned; all which experience will ſoon teach. As all kinds of tan are not equally good, it will ſometimes happen that ſix or more filtrations will be neceſſary to obtain a lixivium of ſix or eight degrees: in this caſe, as well as where a greater quantity of liquor is required, the number of digeſters is to be increaſed, and the ſame method purſued as above; and when a weaker lixivium is wanted, three or four filtrations will be ſufficient.

The perſon who directs theſe lixiviations ſhould be provided with the ſolution of glue and ſulphate of iron, already deſcribed, in order to aſcertain the qualities of the different lixivia, as well as with a hydrometer or areometor, properly graduated, to determine their degree of concentration or ſpecific gravity.

Cow Hides, Ox Hides, &c.

1. *Waſhing and Fleſhing.*—They ſhould be waſhed in running water, well cleaned, and fleſhed in the uſual way.

2. *Depilation, or taking off the Hair.*—Immerſe the hides for two or three days in a vat filled with the gallic lixivium, and a mixture of ſulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, marking 66 degrees on the hydrometer for acids, and in the proportion of 1 to 1000; that is, one part of vitriolic acid to a thouſand parts of the lixivium; or 1 pint to 125 gallons. During this immerſion, the hair is detached from the hides in ſuch a manner, that you may eaſily know when they are to be taken out of the vat, that is, when the hair is quite looſe. It is then to be ſcraped off with the round knife on the horſe, or beam.

3. *Raiſing.*—When raiſing is neceſſary, which is ſeldom, if ever, the caſe, immerſe the hides for ten or twelve hours in a vat filled with water, and a five hundredth part of its volume of mineral acid, of the ſame quality as the former, and the operation of raiſing, or ſwelling is done.

4. Waſh the hides repeatedly, and uſe the round knife; then they are fully prepared for tanning.

5. *Tanning.*—The remaining part of the proceſs conſiſts in tanning, properly ſo called: for which purpoſe, ſteep the hides for ſome hours in a weak lixivium of only one or two degrees; to obtain which you may take that which runs from the ſecond digeſter, or ſome that has been already uſed for tanning. They are then to be put in a ſtronger lixivium, where in a few days they will be brought to the ſame degree of ſaturation with the liquor in which they are immerſed. The ſtrength of the liquor being then conſiderably diminiſhed, it muſt be renewed; and when the hides are completely ſaturated, that is, fully tanned, which is known by cutting off a bit of the edge, remove the leather, and let it dry ſlowly in a ſhady place.

Calf Skins, Goat Skins, &c.

1. Fleſh them with a knife, and work them in running water like the others.

2. Steep them in lime water, in which there ſhould be more lime than the water can diſſolve at once. What is not diſſolved will ſubſide at the bottom,

tom, but muſt be mixed with the water, by ſtirring it ſeveral times a day.

3. After two or three days, remove the ſkins; when the hair is found quite looſe, ſcrape it off on the horſe; waſh and preſs the ſkins well, until the water running from them is perfectly clear, and the lime totally extracted.

4. Steep them firſt in a weak lixivium, then tan them as above; but obſerve, that the tanning lixivium muſt not be near ſo ſtrong as for the hides.

Lime is uſed for theſe ſoft ſkins inſtead of the mixture of gallic lixivium and vitriolic acid, for this reaſon, that the acid always ſwells the leather more or leſs, and becauſe the lime may be more eaſily extracted from them, by waſhing and compreſſing them, than from the thick hides, which when limed are harſh and apt to crack, if the lime is not totally extracted before they are tanned.

Among the different modes of immerſion, which may be practiſed in the courſe of theſe operations, the beſt way ſeems to be that of ſuſpending the hides and ſkins vertically in the lixivia, by means of tranſverſal rods or bars, and at ſuch a diſtance aſunder as not to touch each other in any one point. If they are laid out one over the other, according to the common practice, they will require frequent *handling*, in order that all the parts may be equally ſaturated, and to prevent the folds or plaits that would otherwiſe be found in them; and this would occaſion a conſiderable loſs of time and labour.

In ſome caſes it will be found expedient to mix freſh tan from time to time with the lixivium; this and other modifications, ſuch as the various ſtrengths of the lixivium, the raiſing or not raiſing the hides, the uſe of the gallic lixivium, &c. which may be found neceſſary, will depend on the ſtate and quality of the hides and ſkins to be tanned, as well as on the purpoſes for which they are intended: all theſe conſiderations muſt be left to the judgement of the manufacturer, but do not in any way alter or change the principle on which this mode of tanning is founded.

Beſide the very great ſavings in point of time and labour, the leather tanned according to the above method, being more completely ſaturated, will be found to weigh heavier, to wear better, and to be leſs ſuſceptible of moiſture, than the leather tanned in the uſual way.

The following additional explanations may be of uſe to thoſe to whom ſcientific terms and chemical operations are not familiar.

1. Reſpecting the number, the diſpoſition, and the dimenſions of the digeſters. Five or ſix of theſe veſſels are ſufficient to ſhow, by way of experiment, the nature of the proceſs, the different principles contained in the bark, how they are to be diſtinguiſhed and ſeparated from each other, &c. But when the buſineſs is conducted on a permanent and extenſive ſcale, a much greater number will be neceſſary, not only for the purpoſe of ſupplying the required quantity of liquor, but alſo for ſpending or completely exhauſting this tan, particularly in cold weather, or if hard water is uſed, and the bark not ground fine enough. I would recommend twelve digeſters at leaſt, fully to anſwer theſe purpoſes.

They may be diſpoſed in four rows of three veſſels each: the two middle rows placed cloſe to each other; the two ſide rows ſeparated from them by a paſſage for a ſmall cart, or wheel-barrow, to fill the digeſters occaſionally with new tan, and to remove it when ſpent. The bottoms of the four front digeſters, or thoſe neareſt the vats, ſhould be ſome inches higher than the edge of the vats, ſo that, when the liquor is ready, it may, by means of a ſhoot, and turning the cock in the digeſter, run of itſelf into the vat where it is wanted. Over each

each of theſe front digeſters is to be placed a ſecond, projecting a little into it; ſo that, by turning a cock, the liquor may run from the upper into the lower digeſter, without the trouble of pumping; and over the ſecond, a third placed in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſe.

By this diſpoſition of the digeſters, all the labour of pumping is avoided, except from each of the loweſt to the uppermoſt one of the next row. The four inferior digeſters muſt conſequently be provided with an eye each, for the pump to ſtand in when neceſſary.

Beſide the cock, or plug, placed in the part of the ſuperior digeſters which projects into thoſe immediately under them, there muſt be another in the ſide for the purpoſe of conveying the liquor into the vats, when neceſſary, by means of a ſhoot.

As to the dimenſions of theſe veſſels, their depth ſhould not exceed two feet and a half, or three feet at moſt; but they may be as wide as the breadth of the ſhed or building, where they are erected, will admit; and, if large enough to contain half a ton of bark at a time, the better will they anſwer the deſired end. They ſhould be made of wood, and not pitched. Metallic, or brick digeſters, would greatly injure the liquor; no cement, or mortar made of lime, ſhould be uſed in them, becauſe lime deſtroys all the tanning principle with which it comes in contact.

Though theſe obſervations are applicable chiefly where new digeſters of the moſt convenient form are to be erected, yet even in old tan yards, where ſome of the pits already in uſe may be converted into digeſters, their number and depth ſhould be attended to. There ſhould be twelve of them, at leaſt, if poſſible, for the reaſons already aſſigned; that is, for ſupplying the neceſſary quantity of liquor, and completely exhauſting the tan: their depth ſhould not exceed three feet, that the preſſure of too high a column of bark may not prevent the water from diſſolving all its parts equally, and that the tan, by clodding, which it is apt to do, may not prevent the liquor from running. No more water ſhould be poured on the tan than is ſufficient to cover it, and therefore the eyes of theſe ſpenders ſhould be no larger than is abſolutely neceſſary for the pump to ſtand in.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that the bark as well as the infuſions ſhould be carefully protected from rain, ſnow, and hail, which would injure them materially; and even from the froſt, if poſſible, becauſe the operation of the liquor, when frozen, is totally ſuſpended.

2. Five or ſix days are generally ſufficient for the immerſion of the hides in the ſame vats, as by that time they come to an equilibrium, in point of ſaturation, with the liquor; that is to ſay, they acquire all the ſtrength the liquor can give them. They are then to be ſhifted into a ſtronger infuſion, where they may remain the ſame number of days. In mild weather, if the liquor is of a proper ſtrength, three or four immerſions, of five or ſix days each, will be ſufficient to tan the hides, which in the old mode require eighteen or twenty months to be completely tanned. To keep them longer in the ſame liquor would be ſo much time loſt, as in making the infuſions it would be a loſs of time to let the liquor ſtand more than a couple of hours on the ſame tan. It is not the length of time during which the ſame water ſtands on the bark, but the number of waterings, that will completely ſeparate the tanning principle from it. As the heavieſt and beſt part of the liquor always falls to the bottom of the vats, it ſhould be ſtirrid up from time to time.

3. The uſe of the ſolution of glue ſhould not be neglected. Since this ſolution has been made known as a teſt

teſt for aſcertaining the preſence of the tanning principle in the infuſions of different kinds of bark, a great variety of them have been already found, and many others may yet be diſcovered, to be excellent ſubſtitutes for oak bark; and in proportion as their uſe becomes general, it will neceſſarily lower the preſent high price of the latter article, and ſave many young oaks.

Among the barks already found, by means of this teſt, to contain the tanning principle in a greater or leſs proportion, the principal are thoſe of the following trees, viz. willow, aſh, hazel, Spaniſh cheſtnut, poplar, ſallow, cherry-tree, birch, ſycamore, plum tree, beech, and elder.

4. In tan yards where there is not a ſufficient body of running water for ſoaking and waſhing the ſkins, in order to extract the lime from them, the preſent mode of extracting it in grainers, by means of pigeon's dung, hen's dung, or other alkaline ſubſtances, may be continued; but the ſkins ſhould never be put into the ſame liquor in which hides unhaired with the gallic and vitriolic acids have been tanned. The uſe of theſe acids is not abſolutely neceſſary either to ſhorten the time or produce good leather, but when uſed will be found to add conſiderably to its weight.

5. By means of the hydrometer the comparative value of all ſorts of bark may be eaſily determined. For this purpoſe, take equal quantities of the barks to be compared; infuſe them the ſame number of times in equal quantities of water, and the hydrometer will ſhow their relative ſtrength and value.

THE FOLLY OF IDLE INQUISITIVENESS; A TALE.

ALCANDER and CLEORA had enjoyed a long ſeries of happy hours, in all that tender tranquillity which is the prerogative only of purity and love; the moſt endearing regard was reciprocated between them, for their felicity reſulted from the innocence of their nature and the integrity of the heart. This was a bliſs which ſet at defiance the ſtorm of fate and the ſunſhine of fortune, and the more particularly as their paſſion was principle and their purſuit honour. But that happineſs which promiſed ſuch perpetuity was at length deſtroyed, by the indulgence of an humour which, from gradual depredations, in the end totally withered every flower in the regions of love. It happened, that Alcander had perceived, or ſuppoſed that he perceived, an unwonted melancholy cloud the countenance of Cleora; ſhe would ſometimes look as if her faculties were hurried away by a ſudden impetuoſity of the mind, and ſometimes ſeem to droop under the dejection of a ſlow and ſilent miſery of the heart; an involuntary ſigh would occaſionally burſt from her boſom, and her eye tremble with unbidden tears.

Alcander had often ſolicited the cauſe of her diſtreſs, by the moſt tender enquiries, but could never obtain from her any other reaſon, than that ſhe was unhappy from a motive for which ſhe could not well account, nor could ſhe any other way ſatisfy his deſires, than by informing him, that "ſhe had felt herſelf miſerable ever ſince ſhe laſt viſited his friend Honorio." This information rather augmented than abated his deſire of learning the particulars of the cauſe; and though he did not yet pretend to divine any certain reaſons, he began from that time to be very inquiſitive, and ſomewhat more peremptory in his converſation. Honorio was a man who poſſeſſed an uncommon ſtrength of intellect and perſpicuity of diſcernment; to which, an irreſiſtible delicacy of addreſs rendered him entertaining and uſeful; but although his obſervations were accurate, and his ſentiments inſinuating, they were ſometimes dangerous, and often ſophiſtical. The poſitions which he advanced were ſometimes ſuch as could not be reconciled to the nature of ſtrict and uniform integrity, and more eſpecially when they were directed towards religious ſubjects; his abilities,

abilities, however, had ſtrongly recommended him to the friendſhip of Alcander, who was himſelf eminent for his underſtanding and love of literature, his veneration of learning and encouragement of genius; nor could he ever forbear expreſſing the higheſt ſigns of pleaſure, whenever his friend Honorio would oblige him with a viſit of converſation, and at the ſame time permit his dear Cleora of the party. Nor was the lady herſelf leſs pleaſed with that inexhauſtible ſource of amuſement ſhe always derived from his remarks, and ſhe had hitherto ſpoken of him, in the warmth of her heart, as a man of ſenſe and honour, a gentleman and a ſcholar. A circumſtance, however, ſoon happened, which inverted every ſentiment ſhe had conceived in his favour. In a late viſit, he had contrived (when Alcander was under ſome engagement of buſineſs abroad) to intereſt her in a debate, "Whether it was not warrantable to indulge every dictate of nature, though in oppoſition to the *political laws* of *life?* and whether (for inſtance) the higheſt felicity of love might not be conferred by beauty on any object whom it might approve, without any real iniquity, even though the ceremony of marriage had paſt?" This propoſition appeared, at the *firſt view*, ſo flagrant an inſult to her delicacy, even ſetting aſide any worſe conſtruction it might reaſonably bear, that ſhe did not deign to afford it any other reply than a bluſh of indignation, and an attempt to leave the room, which Honorio prevented, by intercepting her paſſage to the door, and dropping upon his knee, in an attitude of ſupplication; but finding that Cleora was not one of thoſe giddy creatures whoſe virtue could be overborne by either argument or ſophiſtry, nor her paſſions inflamed by the falſe hypotheſis of the libertine, he deſiſted from his perſuaſions, and riſing from his humble poſture, with an air of affected negligence, rallied it off, as an unmeaning ſally of pleaſantry, begged ſhe would conſider it in that light, and concluded by a compliment to the purity of her heart, which was manifeſtly alarmed at the ſhadow of an injury. Cleora had too *much ſenſe* to continue ſo imprudent a ſubject, and too *much virtue* to give him a ſecond opportunity to inſult her with it. Honorio ſaw her ſecret diſpleaſure, and eaſily forejudged the conſequence; but whether he was deterred by the awful ſuperiority of honour, or was conſcious of his own impropriety, I know not, yet certain it is, he did not attempt to ſeize the villain's golden minute, but even condeſcended to intreat the lady's forgiveneſs, and to enjoin her ſilence of his jocularity, (for ſo he termed it) in regard to Alcander; to both of which petitions ſhe granted a compliance. Ever ſince this debate, ſhe had, from time to time, conſtantly evaded his invitations, and formed excuſes to her huſband to make her apologies for not attending him as uſual to his houſe. This (with her declaration that ſhe was always miſerable at Honorio's) convinced him that ſomething was wrong between them, and which made him determine to inveſtigate the reaſons; and his wife's refuſal to declare the direct motives of her melancholy, was a ſort of confirmation of the guilt of both. However, Alcander's curioſity was now kindled to a pitch, and he reſolved to gratify it, in defiance of all expoſtulation and remonſtrance. It is evident, that the firſt cauſe of Cleora's miſery aroſe from the reflections of the baſeneſs of Honorio's intentions, who, ſhe feared, might take advantage of his friendſhip with her husband, and inſtil into him ſome of the poiſon of his own principles, and that the ſecond cauſe was the diſquietude and anxiety ſhe underwent to avoid all farther intercourſe with Honorio, and yet conceal from every one her private reaſons. It happens unluckily, that jealous people are ingenious at torturing the moſt ſimple ſentiment, nor is it poſſible to ſay any thing which they will not pervert to a prejudicial meaning.

Every argument that Cleora made uſe of, though they were offered with the moſt perſuaſive gentleneſs, only ſerved to heighten the fever they were intended to mitigate, and increaſe the malady they were meant to remove. The ſpirit of jealous curioſity once arouſed, Alcander became every day more ſuſpicious, and leſs tender; he conſidered his wife's evaſion of queſtions as indirect ſelf-confeſſions of her error, and gradually fell from the endearment of affection to the negligence of politeneſs, and from the negligence of politeneſs to the ſtabbing coolneſs of civility; till, at length, every tender idea of fondneſs, favour, or regard, made

way

way for the moſt unconquerable averſion. The cordiality of confidence was now loſt, and Alcander was not any longer contented with inflicting the pains of a diſguſtful indifference, but ſoon ſubſtituted all the cruelty of tyranny. The unhappy lady often debated within herſelf whether ſhe ſhould put a period to her ſufferings by a frank confeſſion and an ingenuous reply to the queſtions of Alcander, or whether ſhe ſhould ſilently bear them. At length, however, after a moſt conflicting ſtruggle, ſhe determined to ſacrifice her peace to the ſanctity of her promiſe, and reſign herſelf up to the mercy of her husband and the protection of her God. She alſo conſidered, that by diſcloſing the truth ſhe ſhould not only involve Alcander (probably) in a quarrel of blood, but forfeit her word. In the midſt of her miſery, however, ſhe did not neglect to repeat the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of her innocence, and to ſignify that her concealment of her uneaſineſs was a *duty* ſhe owed to the repoſe and tranquillity of both.

But Alcander was now too deeply involved in his diſorder to put any confidence in the aſſertions of a woman whom he regarded with deteſtation and abhorrence. While matters were carrying on in this diſagreeable manner, Cleora bethought her of a ſcheme, from which ſhe fondly expected to derive relief, and to execute which ſhe diſpatched the following letter to a Gentleman in the neighbourhood, who had very long enjoyed an unbounded confidence with her father, and whoſe ſentiments were regarded with attention by her husband.

"SIR,

"I am bleeding under the weight of the moſt cruel perplexities, in which my dear miſtaken Alcander is equally intereſted, and involved; and yet ſuch are the peculiarities of the circumſtances, that whether I *clear them up*, or whether I conceal them, the harmony of the family muſt be loſt for ever. Alcander is this moment ſet off for London, with a dreadful reſolution of returning no more. If there is any poſſibility of receiving the leaſt ray of comfort amidſt this ſevere and complicated diſtraction; if the balm of friendſhip, or the wiſdom of philoſophy, can ought avail in the hour of trial; come, O come, and infuſe their influence into the wretched boſom of

CLEORA."

The perſon to whom this was inſcribed had long taught his own paſſions to move agreeable to virtue; he had almoſt reached the ſummit of a century, for near an hundred years had been adding excellence to his heart, and whiteneſs to his brow; he was a Divine by profeſſion, and a Chriſtian by practice, and by the force of his example, and authority of his life, became the object of general aſtoniſhment and veneration. His benevolence was as unbounded as his knowledge, and as if Time and Death ſeemed conſcious of the reverence which his piety commanded, the one ſuſpended his dart, and the other dropped his ſcythe (with unwonted compaſſion,) left the wretched ſhould want a counſellor, the orphan a father, and the poor a friend.

It will eaſily be ſuppoſed, therefore, that he felt the pathetic ſentiments of Cleora's letter keen at his ſoul, and without waiting to reply to them upon paper, immediately repaired to her apartment, where he found her overwhelmed in ſolitary ſorrow. The diſtreſs of weeping and innocent beauty, perhaps, would melt a cannibal into tears; but its effects upon the tender heart of Alcanor (for that was his name) were inexpreſſibly ſevere; he approached her with an eye that ſhone with the moſt generous ſympathy, and, in an accent at once the moſt ſoothing and inſpiriting, beſeeched her reliance upon a Power that would not forſake her in the day of trouble, and to inform him without reſerve of the nature and ſource of her anxiety. She did not heſitate to communicate the truth, and received the higheſt commendation for the generoſity of her conduct from the worthy ſage, who again enjoined her dependence upon the mercy of Providence, and ſaid, that bad as things were at preſent, he did not deſpair of reſtoring the quietude of her mind. The unfortunate lady was made ſomewhat eaſier from theſe hopes, and before Alcanor left her had the ſpirit to obſerve, "that Patience, Providence, and Alcanor united, could effect any thing."

As Alcanor withdrew, he was met at the door by Alcander in a riding-dreſs, as if juſt returned from a journey, tho' he

he had not in truth any intention of it, but had pretended it to Cleora, to favour a deſign he had conceived of ſatisfying at once his revenge and curioſity; for he concluded, that his wife would naturally take advantage of his abſence to favour any lover, if ſhe was actually guilty: he had, in conſequence of this plan, ſet ſome of the ſervants whom he had bribed into his intereſt, and meanly communicated his doubts, to hover about the houſe of Honorio, of whoſe honour he now began to entertain ſome ſuſpicion, and to announce the arrival of any letter or meſſage.

One of his ſpies had unfortunately brought him intelligence of Cleora's woman, whom they ſaw poſt away, with apparent abruptneſs and timidity, to the houſe of Alcanor, and that he himſelf was at that moment converſing with his wife.

Though Alcander, in the cooler moments of unimpaſſioned reaſon, had always regarded the character of Alcanor with deference and admiration, his mind was now open for the admiſſion of every prejudicial impreſſion, even of the beſt of men; nor could he forbear, in the preſent diſtraction of his mind, to level an aſperſion againſt the honour of his venerable friend, whom he ſuppoſed to be at leaſt inſtrumental to the impoſitions of Cleora. The good old man would very gladly have taken the opportunity of meeting with Alcander, to ſoothe the diſtempers and ſicklineſſes of his mind, and to vindicate the character of his wife; but he was prevented from his benevolent purpoſes by a look that denoted the utmoſt malice of paſſion, and which beſpoke his diſpoſition ill ſuited at that time to receive patiently the catharticks of remonſtrance, or the medicines of the ſoul. Alcander, however, did not take any farther notice of Alcanor, than in paſſing by him to obſerve, "that his imbecility was his only ſupport, and feebleneſs his ſecurity." Having ſaid this, he left the ſage to proſecute his intentions of retrieving his felicity, from which he was not deterred by the unkindneſs of his reproof. His firſt attempt to this benevolent end was the following pathetic addreſs to Honorio:

"SIR,

"You have been the means of introducing the thorns of ſuſpicion into the worthieſt breaſt, and of robbing the pureſt of its happineſs. I need not mention to you the injured names of Alcander and Cleora. The extorted vow under which you have engaged the laſt, and her dread of conſequences, prevent ſuch vindications of her honour as are now abſolutely neceſſary to the reeſtabliſhment of her repoſe. Her huſband, in the tumult of his jealouſy, and reſtleſſneſs to know the cauſe of her late confuſion, which your diſhonourable cruelty had thrown her into, believes her guilty of that impiety which your unmanly paſſion intended to effect; and I foreſee the iſſue will be ſuch as muſt fill with horror every feeling mind; unleſs you (with the ſpirit of a man, by a fair, frank, and generous confeſſion) diſculpate the lady from every aſperſion, and prevent the miſery of a later diſcovery. In this caſe, to appear humiliated will not unbecome you; it is a friend whom you have wronged, and there is no other way than this to reparation. You muſt not delay a moment, for on that ſpace may depend a circumſtance of the greateſt importance to Alcander, Cleora, yourſelf, and not leſs to,

Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

ALCANOR."

Though the principles of Honorio were in many reſpects made wanton by habit, and vicious by exceſſes, they were not, however, incorrigibly diſſipated; he ſtill retained ſome traces of a native humanity, and at the receipt of this letter felt the force of its irreſiſtible truth, and caught, in ſome degree, the virtue of its author. He was deeply affected with compunction and remorſe when he conſidered himſelf as the author of the diſtreſs of a lady of character and faſhion, ſuffering under the unmerited cenſures of levity and infidelity; and a true ſenſe of the enormity of his own deportment to her now ſmote him to the ſoul; ſhame for a time hindered him from reſolving in what manner he ſhould anſwer Alcanor's letter; at length, compaſſion for Cleora, and a conviction of his *own* littleneſs, made him determine to wait immediately upon Alcander, and clear the lady, though at the expence of his own fame, friendſhip, and honour. In the mean time, the unhappy Alcander became more

more frantic, and perſecuted Cleora with everlaſting queſtions, which ſhe durſt not anſwer, and with expreſſions which ſhe would not retort. The viſit of Alcanor was a freſh object of his jealouſy and of his curioſity, and it was in vain that ſhe proteſted again with ſolemnity and tenderneſs, that it "was from the moſt affectionate motives only, and in regard to his peace, that ſhe withheld a reply to his repeated enquiries, and that ſhe was moſt wretched that her countenance ſhould betray a ſlight indiſpoſition which perhaps might proceed as much from the natural timidity of her conſtitution as from any ſolid alarm." Theſe apologies had very different effects from what was wiſhed by Cleora. They were received rather as artful evaſions of a truth which was too monſtrous to be named, and conſequently incited more aggravated indignation. Her huſband, now ſuppoſing her ſo far undone as to loſe her uſual veneration for *veracity*, concluded the deſcent to *every other* vice eaſy and natural; he did not, therefore, think her any longer entitled to common ceremony, but collecting all the fury of vengeance in his brow, and arming his tongue with the keeneſt acrimony, ſwore, if ſhe did not clear up his ſmalleſt ſcruple to his perfect ſatisfaction, he would quit her for ever; and that ſince ſhe was ſunk into ſo obſtinate an abandonacy, he would not even ſave either her perſon or character from the pollution and diſgrace it was but too manifeſt ſhe deſerved.

This cruel reſolution was too ſevere for poor Cleora; it overcame her ſpirits, and ſhe dropped lifeleſs upon her knees, and caught his hand, which, in defiance of his ſtruggles, ſhe preſſed to her lip, and bathed in her tears; then aſſuming a look which would have robbed a panther of his ferocity, and touched its heart with a momentary humanity, ſhe cried, "O, Alcander, my perſon is as innocent as my ſoul is wretched."

He ſeemed ſoftened by her earneſtneſs, and half convinced of her ſincerity, for the drops of returning affection, ſtood trembling in his eyes; and taking advantage of a moment in which ſucceſs was probable, the fair ſuppliant purſued her perſuaſions, until Alcander as if recollecting himſelf, and ſwelling every idle circumſtance his imagination had formed, abruptly diſengaged himſelf from her, and viewing her for ſome minutes with ſilent ſcorn, ſoon renewed again, with harder tyranny, his reproaches; ſhe kept her hold, however, till her ſtrength was exhauſted, and then fell down on the floor; while the remorſeleſs Alcander ſhot from her with the precipitance of a man who had juſt eſcaped from the fangs of a tiger.

He had but juſt reached the door, when his conſcience ſtruck him as having carried his cruelty too far: and now he had almoſt brought upon his wife the moſt intolerable of all diſſolutions, (that produced by a broken heart,) he began firſt to conſider, that he had acted from ſuſpicions only, and from ſuch as were without any poſitive confirmation, or even reaſonable aſſurance.—He recollected that he had been hurried away from the fondneſs of love to the bitterneſs of hate by the ſlighteſt appearances, which had neither certainty, nor ſcarcely probability, to ſupport them; and that there muſt ſurely be ſome powerful reaſon that could enable his wife to preſerve her ſecret, in oppoſition to all his threats and oppreſſions. He ſomewhat blamed his curioſity, yet could not conceive what ſhould occaſion her uneaſineſs, or her diſlike to his friend Honorio, unleſs there was ſome improper circumſtances. In ſhort, he was quite loſt in the labyrinth of his reflections, but, in the end, determined to remit of his ungentleneſs to Cleora, and though he intended to watch very narrowly the conduct of her and Honorio, not to break out again into avowed impatience until he ſhould have the foundation of ſome better authority.

With this milder reſolution he returned to the diſconſolate Cleora, whoſe ſpirits had ſunk under their late depreſſions, and who had been compelled to ſeek comfort upon the couch, where ſhe lay inceſſantly weeping. Alcander was melted at the anguiſh of her condition, and particularly as he now reflected upon his own precipitance as the cauſe. He did not, however, neglect to ſhew, though late, every inſtance of returning tenderneſs, and offered every ſoothing conſolation to remove her anxiety.

It happened, however, unfortunately, that while his mind was under the gentle influence of reaſon and affection, a footman preſented a billet, which required

quired his preſence that inſtant at an adjacent tavern. Alcander left his lady with a warm aſſurance, "that he would reviſit her again the moment he had diſpatched his buſineſs, and added a promiſe to leave her no more till her perfect recovery."

In the interim Honorio arrived at the houſe of the friend whom his deſigns had injured; and as it was neceſſary for him to paſs by the window of the room in which Alcander was ſitting at the tavern, that unhappy gentleman (already but too much prepared for unfavourable prejudices,) at the ſight of his rival in ſuch a place, immediately felt all the horrors of the moſt frantic jealouſy again take poſſeſſion of his boſom; nor could he reſiſt his inclination to be gratified in his ſuſpicions, but followed him at a diſtance till he ſaw him turn directly to his houſe.

The anguiſh he experienced as he ſaw his hand upon the knocker of his door is not to be deſcribed; and ſuppoſing his ruin now to be *ſure*, he began only to think of the means by which he could detect them together in ſuch a manner as would moſt effectually dart upon their hearts the arrows of conviction, and expoſe them to his contempt.

He ſtopped ſhort while he concerted his meaſures, and before he had brought them to a concluſion, Honorio had got within the houſe; but finding that Alcander was abroad, and Cleora indiſpoſed in her apartment, he was at a loſs what method to purſue; at length, however, he determined (perhaps ſomewhat imprudently) to inform the lady of his equitable intentions, ſuppoſing her ignorant of them, and judging that they would at leaſt afford her *ſome* unexpected relief.

With this view he went up to the chamber of Cleora, without any ceremonies of meſſage or admiſſion, and in oppoſition to the remonſtrances of the ſervants, who had ſtrict charge not to ſuffer even Alcander at that time (when ſhe was juſt fallen into a ſlumber) to diſturb her.

Honorio, however, was reſolved, and raſhly entered the chamber without even *apprising* her of it. Her aſtoniſhment was equal to her apprehenſions; ſhe did not doubt but that his deſigns were as baſe as they were before; and with a ſhriek of mingled horror and ſurpriſe ſhe ſunk down in the bed; and ſtrongly poſſeſſed with an idea of his bad intentions, ſhe at length collected all the intrepidity of chaſtity within herſelf, and ſolemnly proteſted "to end her own hateful exiſtence if he did not immediately quit the aſylum into which his barbarity had invaded." It was in vain that he declared his honourable views; ſhe upbraided him as a monſter without humanity, and as a villain who ſcruples not to trample upon every law of ſocial and moral life.——He kneeled before her, and proteſted his penitence, and confeſſed his crime; he execrated in the bittereſt terms againſt his ungenerous paſſion; and ſwore "that he only came to do her juſtice and convince Alcander."

Alcander had heard the laſt ſentence (for by this time he had reached the top of the ſtairs;) and burſting open the door, with an agony cried out, in a tone of complicated rage, madneſs, and deſpair—"Villain! I am convinced—— O wicked pair!"

His voice was drowned in the agitations of paſſion, and without waiting for explication or remonſtrance, he paſſed up his ſword to the hilt in the body of Honorio, and then rolling his eye wildly upon the trembling Cleora, in earneſt and melting anguiſh, he cried, "O, perfidious creature! I dare not kill thee, but will leave thee, abandoned as thou art, to the horrors of a bleeding conſcience, and the indignation of a vindictive God, who will not forget thee in the dreadful hour of account and retribution!"—He immediately left the kingdom, and embarking for Holland was caſt away in the paſſage; and his dear unfortunate Lady ſoon after became the victim of a fatal fever, into which theſe diſtreſsful events had thrown her.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

LINES WRITTEN IN THE LAST CENTURY.

HAIL, ſea-encircled, rocky, ſafe retreat,
From all the troubles of my former ſtate!
Here I, reſign'd, may bid the world adieu,
And woo the bliſs now op'ning to my view.
Here may I muſe on ſorrows paſt away,
And gratefully my conſtant homage pay

To

To that bleſt Pow'r, who, pitying my grief,
Has plac'd me here, and bids me hope relief.
Bleſt be the gen'rous, hoſpitable pair,
Who *paſſing* kind, invited me to ſhare
Their peaceful cottage, and their chearing ſmile,
Springing from hearts unknowing art or guile.
Bleſs'd be their lovely children, who enjoy
Sports healthy, harmleſs, which can never cloy:
Their lively prattle often ſoothes my care,
Their ſweet careſſes, which I ſometimes ſhare,
Recalls, to ſad remembrance dear, my three
Seraphic infants, torn through time from me.
Here may I walk, unfearing calumny,
And mark the beauties of earth, ſea, and ſky;
View the huge rocks worn into countleſs forms,
By wild conflicting waves, vex'd, mad, with ſtorms:
Or wander fearleſs down the ſandy bay,
While the huſh'd ocean ſeems in ſmiles to play;
Obſerve its dimpling ebb along the ſhore,
Enjoy its quickly flowing foaming roar,
Admire while half the world are ſunk in ſleep,
The pillar'd moon-beams trembling o'er the deep,
Or its ſmooth ſurface like a mirror blaze,
Reflecting bright the ſun's meridian rays;
Trace the ſtrong Eagle darting thro' the ſky,
Or liſt the ſkimming ſea-fowl's ceaſeleſs cry:
Or muſing ſtay within yon ruin'd cell,
Where deſolation now and ſilence dwell;
Lean o'er a moſs-clad tomb ſtone, to explore
Decaying ſculpture, almoſt now no more:
Climb thro' yon Dane-built caſtle's broken tow'rs,
When o'er the iſle the gath'ring tempeſt low'rs;
Shrink from the wind, ſtill whiſtling thro' its walls,
And mourn the former grandeur of its halls;
View all the plants, and ſhells this ocean yields,
And all the wild flow'rs ſcatter'd thro' the fields;
Eye nature o'er with never-ceaſing love,
And gradual riſing to the realms above;
Huſh, ev'ry murmur, at my troubles more,
And GOD, all kind, in all his works adore;
For tho' ſharp ſorrows my poor ſoul has torn,
And to the grave the bleeding wounds be borne,
Since HE permitted them, HE has the pow'r
To bid me yet ſurmount affliction's hour;
And bleſs the bitter time that freed my ſoul
From worldly joys and vanity's controul.
O, then, for all I've felt, for all I feel,
Which words can never paint, nor art conceal;
Pour, bleſſed GOD, thy mercy thro' my breaſt,
And let me here from all my troubles reſt!

ALIENA.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

WHARE *Quair* wild wimplin' 'mang the flowers,
Rins down yon woody glen, Laſſie,
My Cottage ſtands;—it ſhall be yours,
If ye will be my ain, Laſſie.
I'll watch thee wi' a lover's care,
And wi' a lover's e'e, Laſſie;
I'll weary heav'n wi' mony a prayer,
An' every prayer for thee, Laſſie.

'Tis true I hae nae muckle gear,
My flock is unco ſma', Laſſie;
Nae fine ſpun foreign cleaſe I wear,
Nae ſervants tend my ca', Laſſie:
But had I heir'd the Britiſh throne,
An' thou in low degree, Laſſie,
A ruſtic Lad I wad hae grown,
Or ſhar'd that crown wi' thee, Laſſie.

Frae morn to e'en, my rural lay
Pours forth thy dear-lov'd name, Laſſie;
Whan ſable night reſumes her ſway
On thee I fondly dream, Laſſie.
I blame the blaſt, that on thy charms
Dares rudely but to blaw, Laſſie,
An' wiſh my jewel in my arms,
A' fear to drive awa', Laſſie.

Whan I am abſent frae thy ſight,
Nae pleaſure ſmiles on me, Laſſie,
I climb the mountain's towerin' height,
An' caſt a look to thee, Laſſie.
The graſs that bends beneath thy feet
The flowers that deck thy hair, Laſſie,
The gales that round thee breathe ſae ſweet,
My love, an' envy ſhare. Laſſie.

If to a heart that glows for thee
Thou wilt thy heart reſign, Laſſie,
Come then, my *Nancy!* come to me,
That glowin' heart is mine, Laſſie.—
Whare *Quair* wild wimplin' 'mang the flowers
Rins down yon woody glen, Laſſie,

My

My Cottage ſtands;—it ſhall be yours
An' you ſhall be my ain, Laſſie.
Inverleithen. *J. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

THE COMPLAINT.

HOW vain are the ſweets of the year!
How few are the pleaſures they yield!
No more hapleſs Chloe to chear
Shall Damon appear in the field.

How blooming thus look'd ev'ry grove,
How fragrant each flow'r of the plain:
While I with my Damon would rove,
And the vale re-echo'd his ſtrain.

But fled are thoſe hours of delight,
No more ſhall my lover return;
In ſorrow I waſte the lone night,
And riſe with the day but to mourn.

What anguiſh at parting I knew;
How I ſhudder to think on the day,
When trembling I bade him adieu,
And honour forbade his delay.

Far, far from his country he dy'd,
Far, far from his Chloe he lies;
All ghaſtly the wound on his ſide,
And cloſ'd are his love-beaming eyes.

In Egypt the hero lies low,
There he fell 'midſt *the ſons of the waves*,
May heav'n, regarding my woe,
Soon lay me aſleep in the grave!

Y.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ODE

TO A CABIN GUN.

WHILE other Poets ſing for caſh,
Virtue to praiſe, or vice to laſh,
Or chaunt their pretty little odes
To things around their ſweet abodes;
To peas or beans, flow'rs, ſhrubs, or trees,
To graſshoppers, to bats or bees,
I'll ſing for what, why juſt for fun,
To thee, my charming Cabin Gun.
Why not, we long have been together,
In hot, cold, fine, and ſtormy weather;
Sometimes on thee I ſit or lean,
Oftimes thou haſt my pillow been.
Yet much I fear thou can'ſt not raiſe
My Muſe to true poetic lays;
For pure poetics and mere rhyming
Are diff'rent as thy charge and priming;
Which laſt itſelf makes but a puff,
But ſerves to ſet the other off.
Thou oftentimes doſt me inſpire
With what the learned folks call ire,
For oft thy creaking trucks me keep
Awake, when I had rather ſleep.
What then, the fault lies not in thee,
But in the reſtleſs tumbling ſea;
Thy breeching or thy tackles ſlack,
No wonder if thy carriage crack;
Yet what would many huſbands give,
As peaceful with their wives to live.
Thou can'ſt not boaſt thy leaves pea-green,
Nor fragrant bloſſoms like the bean;
Nor balmy buds like richeſt gem,
Nor beauteous flow'r, nor moſſy ſtem,
Nor delicate delicious fruit,
Nor branch, nor trunk, nor bark, nor root.
Nor can'ſt thou even hop about,
But thou can'ſt bounce beyond a doubt;
Thou bat-like upon wings of leather
Can't fly, but can make ſhot fly farther;
Round, doubleheaded, chain, or ſtar,
Grape, langrage, canniſter, or bar;
To crack a ſaucy Frenchman's ſcull,
Deſtroy his rigging, maſts, or hull.
Thou can'ſt not, like the little bee,
Boaſt of thy patient induſtry,
Thou gath'reſt not the honey ſweet,
But then none of it doſt thou eat.
May Britons long, by ſuch as thee,
Continue rulers of the ſea. *S.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

INVITATION TO NATURE.

NATURE, I, your humble ſervant,
Here prefer my prayer moſt fervent,
That your Ladyſhip wad pleaſe,
The brown-ſwell'd burns, the leafleſs trees,
The ſnawy hills and cauldrife meadows,
To leave a while and come beſide us.
Believe me, whan your cloak grows bare,
An' whan ye ha' nae ought to ſhare,
What mony a Laſs o'er late diſcovers,
You'll find admirers no a' Lovers.
Whan ance you ſhow your viſage wintry,
There's unco' few prefer the country;
Few like to brave the froſty rigour,
Juſt to admire your ſnaw-clad figure.
The Maid wha thus ſtands out her prime,
An' has nae ſenſe to *yield* in time,
Wi' noſe as ſharp, an' breath as bitter,
Whan Auld Age flings his ſnaw-ba' at her;
Eaten up wi' perfect rage an' ſpite,
Miſchief an' ſcandal her delight
Wi' tongue the De'il a ane can bear,
Drives a' her auld acquaintance frae her;
To ſome ſweet hartſome witchin' thing,
Some bonie laſſie in her ſpring!
O dinna then, my miſtreſs dear,
Continue in the Country drear;
Hear whare maternal fondneſs calls,
"O come an' rule our infant Balls."

Come

Come haſte, or faith I muckle fear
You'll never mair need to look near,
Whare Faſhion leads her Baby train,
An' Reaſon beckons you in vain.
Think nae becauſe the ſimmer ſweets
Ance fill'd your groves an' thinn'd our ſtreets;
Think nae (the winter claſſes down,)
Ye ſtill hae charms aboon the Town;
Whan winter howls alang the ſky,
Few like the gath'ring ſtorm to eye.
There's few wad leave a cozy room
To ſtalk ſublime amid the gloom!
Or whan the raging tempeſt roars,
Wad wiſh to ſtap out oure the doors;
Your face you'll then get leave to ſhow it
To ſome half-witted throuther Poet,
Wha' wand'rin' hears the wild wind thud,
Wha' views the rumblin' ſpeated flood,
That deep an' heavy burſts its way,
An' foams an' roars frae bank to brae!
Wi' ſombrous vivid feeling ſees
The ſcowling tempeſt ſtrip the trees;
Enthuſiaſtic braves the blaſt.
Rain, ſleet, an' ſnaw deſcendin' faſt;
While to the ſullen-ſoundin' waves
He ſolitary roams an' raves!
O come, its lang ſince we ador'd
Your form upon the buſkin'd board;
Nae mair let pantomime, grimace,
An' ſhrugs an' ſtarts ſupply your place,
For we'll I wat we've had enough
O' German traſh and *Rapid* ſtuff.
I ken there's ſome wha think, dear Nature,
The farer that you're aff the better!
What, dine at ſix, an' whiles at eight,
An' then wi' cards conſume the night!
Or get Italian ſonatas rair'd aff,
Rondeaus, an' things ye never heard of;
Wha never think their day's begun
Till yours an' mine is maiſtlin's run!
But never mind the midnight crew,
O come to thy enraptur'd few!
Wha wad nae gie thy native grace,
Thy unadorn'd, thy ſimple face,
For a' the ſmiles o' Faſhion's Queen,
An' a' her ſcenes, whare you're no ſeen;
Here whare I ſit, O wad you ſhine
Upon my artleſs, ſimple line,
See, there's my hand, wi' joy I'd gie,
A' that I had, to dwell wi' thee!

N. O.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE SAILOR.

BORNE high upon the mountain waves,
The Sailor, while the angry wind
Around him, bids the tempeſt rave,
Caſts many a ling'ring look behind.

Deep when the ſhip deſcends below,
Around him while the ſurges foam,
Forgetful of the ſtorms that blow,
He caſts an anxious look for home.

Home! where his lovely, chearful mate,
Alas! no longer chearful now;
Thinks, with a ſigh, what dangers wait
The hardy hearts the deep that plow.

The ſtorm ſubſides—the mountain ſeas
No longer to its howlings roar;
Up ſprings the freſhly ſav'ring breeze,
And wafts him to the wiſh'd-for ſhore.

There, happy where his miſtreſs ſmiles,
No longer tedious watchings pain,
Safe in her arms forgets the toils,
Nor thinks upon the ſtormy main.

N. O.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

LINES TO MISS *J. B.*

THOSE charming ſmiles thy beauteous face adorn,
As May's white bloſſoms gaily deck the *thorn*;
Then why, when mild good nature baſking lies
'Midſt the ſoft radiance of thy melting eyes,
When my fond tongue would ſtrive thy heart to move,
And tune its tones to ev'ry note of Love,
Why do thoſe ſmiles their native ſoil diſown,
And (chang'd their movements,) kill me in a *frown?*
Speak, lovely B——! ah! ſpeak my certain fate;
Thy love enrapturing, or thy conſtant hate?
If death's dire ſentence hangs upon thy tongue,
Ev'n death were better than ſuſpence ſo long.

Glasgow. *X.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONNET.

BRIGHT through the portals of the azure caſt
The ſilver creſcent of the dewy eve
Sheds her mild influence upon ocean's breaſt,
Gilding the white ſails gliding o'er the wave.

The weſtern gale bears thro' the ſtar-gemm'd ſkies,
Celeſtial odours on its flutt'ring wing,
While the pure breath of humid ev'ning ſighs
Around the wild flow'rs of the genial ſpring.

But ah! the victim of heart-with'ring woe,
In fairy ſcenes finds no reſpite from care,
Though

Though Nature's varied beauties round
him glow,
And balms ambroſial fill the tranquil air;
To tread the blaſted heath when tempeſts
roll,
Is more congenial to his darken'd ſoul.

ADELINE.

ODE.

WRITTEN AFTER VISITING DRYBURGH ABBEY, IN BERWICKSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

By George Dyer, A. B.

WHILE June, in roſy veſtments gay,
Swells beauteous on the ſight,
While yet the cuckoo cheers the day,
And ſlowly comes the night;
How ſweet on ſhelter'd bank reclin'd,
To ſing (for ſong can charm the mind,)
When noontide's feveriſh heats prevail!
Or near ſome oak's thick branches laid,
To muſe within the ſilent ſhade,
And taſte meek ev'ning's mellow gale!

Ah! Pleaſure, whither would'ſt thou
lead?
To hill, or clover'd dell?
To woodland ſcene, or flow'ry mead?
Or hermit's moſs-grown cell?
To roſy nymphs and tawney ſwains,
Go, breathe thy ſoul in rapt'rous ſtrains,
And ply thy feet in ſprightly dance;
Or, if the hermit haunt delight,
Aſſiſt ſome pious vot'ry's ſight,
And wrap him in ſeraphic trance.

If Fancy, nymph of elfin race,
Thy rural walk attend,
Then hie thee to the circle's ſpace
where ſportive fairies bend:
And, when the night-winds ſlowly riſe,
When moon-light ſlumbers thro' the ſkies,
Their little forms ſhall ſtart to view:
And they ſhall ſing, and dance, and play,
Till twinkles light the eye of day;—
Then diſappear—like morning dew.

But, oh! if ſoul of earthly mould,
Of heav'n not yet ſecure,
For viſion'd ecſtaſies too cold,
May yet thy ſmile enſure.
Bleſt Pow'r, diſdain not thou his pray'r;
For thou can'ſt, with a matron's care
More ſober joys around diffuſe;
Give him to glow with ſoul of fire;
Teach him to ſtrike the rapt'rous lyre;
The humbleſt vot'ry of the muſe.

His paſſions, when they reſtleſs grow,
Song, like ſome god ſhould chain;
And when his boſom melts with woe,
Should ev'n endear his pain.
Where Tweed ſwift rolls his ſounding * tide,
Fair DRYBURGH's ſainted walls beſide,
Should ſuch a pilgrim bend his feet,
Him would ASCANIUS bid to ſhare,
Kind hermit-hoſt, his hermit fare,
And fair EMILIA's ſmiles ſhould greet.

And they ſhould hail his pilgrim ſong,
(They love the tuneful race,)
And ſhow him where the bardic throng,
Each holds a ſainted place †:
And where, amid the valley gay,
The ſilver Eden loves to ſtray,
Would ſhow the village paſtor's cot ‡,
Whence he, the bard of modeſt mien,
Firſt peep'd to catch the living ſcene;—
And he would bleſs the favourite ſpot.

But thou, hoar pile §! where bigot zeal
Could fix her baneful ſeat;
And ſloth her hideous form conceal
Within the ſaint's retreat,—
Here Wiſdom ſtill ſhall find her cell,
And Love, with her aſſociate dwell:
The Muſe ſhall raiſe her temple here;
And while ASCANIUS gazes round,
Still ſhall he call it holy ground,
His hallow'd bards ſhall ſtill revere.

" Generous they were of ſoul, and yet
" From greatneſs liv'd retir'd;
" Living, they charm'd:—and paid the
debt;
" And, not unmourn'd, expir'd.
" Traveller, within thy gentle breaſt
" Does kindneſs dwell a virgin gueſt?
" Forbear to breathe thy pity here.
" Survey the tribes of human kind:—
" Canſt thou no living mourner find?
" Then look around and drop a tear."

ON THE *PEACE*.

LONG baniſh'd Peace again deſcends,
Array'd in all her heav'nly charms;
Her dove-like wings to earth ſhe bends,
Bids Europe drop the deathful arms.

Aghaſt ſhe ſtands at her return,
To view War, Death, and Horror reign;
Hears widows, mothers, orphans, mourn,
For huſbands, ſons, and fathers ſlain.

Scarce had the heav'nly goddeſs ſpoke,
When France and Britain heard her
voice;

The

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* The Tweed is unuſually rapid and violent here.

† This delightful ſpot, now the reſidence of Lord and Lady BUCHAN, was formerly a Monaſtery. In a part of the chapel are now placed the buſts of our Engliſh Poets. Lord BUCHAN is well known as a man of Letters.

‡ THOMSON, the author of the Seaſons, was born at Ednam, by which the river Eden paſſes. A Life of that Poet has been written by Lord BUCHAN.

§ Dryburgh Abbey.

The hoſtile bands of war were broke—
Let all the world around rejoice!

Armies, commiſſion'd to deſtroy,
Shall ravage Europe's plains no more;
No longer they their arms employ
To drench her fertile fields with gore.

The Rhine ſhall ceaſe with blood to flow,
Th' affrighted Po ſhall limpid ſtray;
Where late encamp'd the warlike foe,
Blithe ſhepherds and their flocks will play.

Victorious Nelſon! war give o'er,
With laurel wreaths and olive crown'd;
Now moor thy fleet round Albion's ſhore,
That long hath aw'd the great Profound.

Commerce diſplays her canvas wings,
To foreign climes bounds o'er the flood;
Their choiceſt ſtores from thence ſhe brings;
Her conſtant aim's the public good.

Life-aiding Agriculture ſpreads
Beneath th' induſtrious peaſant's care;
The hoſtile bands no more he dreads,
To mar the labour of the year.

Ev'n Science ſelf will wake anew,
In ev'ry grace divinely dreſt;
And ope new proſpects to our view,
While love and friendſhip warms each breaſt.

The tender mother fondly hears
The darling ſon from danger freed;
Whoſe breaſt for him oft heav'd with fears,
Leſt War ſhould him to battle lead.

The lovely nymph, of blooming charms,
May fearleſs yield her heart and all,
Since War no more will from her arms
Her favourite ſwain to battle call.

Theſe, and a thouſand gifts are thine,
Sweet Peace!—which War can never know:
Now Europe bows before thy ſhrine,
From thee her choiceſt bleſſings flow.

WM. CUNNINGHAM *.

Magherabeg, near Dromore.

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* Having gratified our readers occaſionally with the elegant productions of Mr Stott, of Dromore, in Ireland, under his aſſumed ſignature of HAFIZ, we have here the pleaſure to introduce another genius, who has lately appeared in the ſame quarter, and of whom the following account was publiſhed in the Belfaſt News-Letter, Sept. 28, 1801, prefixed to an Elegy of his on the death of the late Marquis of Downſhire:—"The following is by a youth only 20 years of age, who hath had no other education but what he has procured for himſelf by his own private application in the ſhort intervals from a laborious employment."

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"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt ſincere thanks for your gracious condeſcenſion in directing the Preliminary Articles of Peace, which have been ratified by your Majeſty and the French Republic, to be laid before this Houſe. We can aſſure your Majeſty, that we have beſtowed on them that ſerious conſideration which the important objects they embrace ſo juſtly demand; and we beg leave to expreſs to your Majeſty, with the moſt heartfelt gratitude, the ſatisfaction we derive from this important arrangement, which, while it manifeſts your Majeſty's juſtice and moderation, and the regard and attention to good faith which have governed your Majeſty's conduct towards your Allies, will, we are perſuaded, be productive of important national advantages, and promote the ſubſtantial intereſts of this country."

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"My Lords—I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. The ſatisfaction you expreſs at the foundation which has been laid by the Preliminary Articles for the final Reſtoration of Peace, is highly acceptable to me, and you may reſt aſſured, that I ſhall, on my part, uſe my utmoſt endeavours to bring this important tranſaction to a concluſion, in ſuch manner as may moſt effectualy tend to promote and ſecure the public intereſts, and the welfare of my people."

12. *Lord Hobart* moved the order of the day, viz. "that the thanks of the Houſe ſhould be communicated to Lieut. General Sir J. H. Hutchinſon, for the zeal and ability with which he had conducted the Britiſh forces ſerving under his command, and by which the honour of the Britiſh Nation has been ſuſtained, and additional luſtre reflected upon the Britiſh arms."

Lord Nelſon, in ſeconding the motion, expatiated upon the vaſt extent of plan entertained by Bonaparte when he landed in Egypt. That plan he did not conceive to be fruſtrated by the deſtruction of his fleet; for on learning that event, he thanked the Goddeſs of Fortune, that ſhe had granted him his utmoſt wiſh, which was, the ſafe debarkation of his army. It was, no doubt, his intention to have founded an Empire, which ſhould extend from the Banks of the Nile to the ſhores of Conſtantinople; and which, being once conſolidated, might afford the means of expelling the Britiſh from India. His troops had been vainly called Invincible. That appellation, however, ſhewed the confidence he placed in them. They had indeed been accuſtomed to beat all that oppoſed them; but they were beaten in their turn when they entered the liſts with Britiſh Soldiers. His Lordſhip expreſſed his moſt cordial concurrence in the vote propoſed.

Lord Pelham ſaid, that moſt of the Officers who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Egypt, had ſerved in Ireland during the very critical period in which he had held a reſponſible ſituation in that Country.—Both as a public and a private man his gratitude was due to thoſe Officers.

The

The *Duke of Clarence* expreſſed his cordial concurrence with the motion, and ſpoke in handſome terms of the ſervices of the Army in Egypt.

Agreed to unanimouſly.

SCOTS APPEALS.

Nov. 26. The Houſe of Lords gave judgment in the Appeal from the Court of Seſſion, Robert Lee, merchant in Greenock, *v.* Meſſrs. Murdoch, Robertſon, and Co. Bankers in Glaſgow. The caſe was—Robert Donald, one of the partners of Lee, Rodger, and Co. being indebted to Meſſrs. Murdoch, and Co. gave in part payment an acceptance of Lee and Co. for 1000l. which he got by an abuſe of the firm, though that circumſtance did not appear to be known to the Bank. This was in the year 1783, and the acceptance lay over without ſteps taken to inforce payment till 1785, when it was delivered back to Donald, on his procuring a new acceptance of Lee and Co. for the contents of the former, and intereſt. Of this tranſaction, the other partners of Lee and Co. were alſo ignorant. The new bill was originally drawn payable *on demand*, but in 1788, when Murdoch and Co. were about to bring an action on it againſt Lee and the other partners, the words "on demand" were eraſed, and the words "one day after date" ſubſtituted, in order to make it carry intereſt from 1785, and in the courſe of the action, it was confeſſed, that this was done by the Caſhier and Accountant of the Bank, by the advice of their Attorney, and without communication with the acceptors. The Court of Seſſion gave decree againſt Mr Lee, for the principal ſum in the bill of 1785, and the intereſt from the time of the demand.

The *Lord Chancellor* delivered his opinion (in which Lord Thurlow concurred,) that the act of vitiating and altering the bill, was equal to cancelling it, ſo that no action could be maintained upon it, and at the ſame time, he expreſſed his doubts, if any action could now be maintained, as on the original bill, or any of the other circumſtances, to affect the Appellant, but as that queſtion had not been properly or regularly before the Court of Seſſion, his Lordſhip moved to *Reverſe* the decree, without prejudice to the purſuer's bringing a new action for the contents of the original bill of 1783, if ſo adviſed.

Counſel for the Appellant, Meſſrs. Adam and Romilly; Solicitor, Mr Chalmer.—Counſel for the Reſpondent, Meſſrs. Alexander and Cullen; Solicitor, Mr Roſs.

Dec. 1. The Houſe of Lords gave judgment in the Appeal of Alexander Wilkie, againſt Benjamin Greig, of Glaſgow; and ordered the decree to be *Reverſed*. This a queſtion whether a mercantile engagement, ſuch as that of Mr Hutchinſon with Mr Greig, could impoſe a co-reſponſibility on Mr Wilkie. The *Lord Chancellor*, in moving the judgment, profeſſed to wave the General Queſtion which affected other cauſes between Mr Wilkie and ſeveral people of Glaſgow, and decided upon the Specialities occurring in the particular caſe of Greig.

Counſel for Appellant, Meſſrs. Erſkine and Adam; Solicitor, Mr Chalmer.—Counſel for Reſpondent, Meſſrs. Alexander and Nolan; Solicitor, Mr Mundel.

APPEALS FROM SCOTLAND,

Set down for hearing in the Houſe of LORDS.

Sir William Cuningham, *v.* Higgins.
Rochead *v.* Kinloch,
Lyel *v.* Aitken.
Foſter *v.* Paterſon.
Clerks to the Signet *v.* Solicitors at Law.
Walker *v.* Allan.
Hog *v.* Thwayter.
Hog *v.* Hog.
Lothian *v.* Henderſon.
Wilſon *v.* Henderſon, a pauper.
Sir Robert Preſton *v.* Earl of Dundonald.
City of Edinburgh *v.* Tod.
Halliday *v.* Maxwell.
Morthland *v.* Caddel.
Crawford *v.* Coots.
Graham *v.* Henderſon.
Hog *v.* Laſhly.
Babington *v.* Earl of Lauderdale.
Sym *v.* Dickſon.
Ramſay *v.* Earl of Hopetoun.
M'Pherſon *v.* Hannay.
Mackintoſh *v.* Mackintoſh,
Anderſon *v.* Caddels.
Lord Kinnaird *v.* Matheſon.
Carron Company *v.* Ogilvie.
Syme *v.* Sir William Erſkine.
Rutherford *v.* Stormonth.
Corporation of Fleſhers *v.* City of Edinburgh.

Chriſtie

Chriſtie *v.* Proudfoot.
Sir W. Lawſon *v.* Maxwell.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Tueſday, Nov. 3.

PRELIMINARIES *of* PEACE.

Sir Edward Hartop moved, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to thank his Majeſty for the gracious communication which he has been pleaſed to make to that Houſe, upon the ſubject of the Preliminaries of Peace ſigned between this country and the French Republic; and to aſſure his Majeſty of the ſupport of that Houſe to give effect to the ſame."

Mr Lee, (a Member from Ireland,) thought it the beſt Peace that under all the circumſtances could be obtained.

Lord G. L. Gower remarked, that the circumſtances by which we were warranted to form a compariſon between the conceſſions that were propoſed at one time, and what were made at another, muſt be thoſe in which the country was placed at different periods. At the period when Lord Malmſbury went to negociate at Liſle, ſix months had not elapſed from the time that the Bank had ſtopped payment; when an alarming mutiny had broken forth in our fleet, and when not only one home fleet, but thoſe upon foreign ſtations, were ſuppoſed to be tainted with the ſame ſpirit. Ireland was alſo at that period in a ſtate of imminent danger; that Rebellion was then maturing, which afterwards burſt forth with ſo much violence. The fleets of the enemy were then alſo nearly equal to our own; in the Mediterranean, not an Engliſh man of war was to be ſeen, whilſt the French had the uncontrouled range of that ſea. Our ſituation now was materially altered, and greatly improved. Our fleets now ſweep the whole of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the coaſts of Syria. Ireland was now ſecured to us by means of the Union with that country; we had had a rapid ſucceſſion of great atchievements during the laſt campaigns. Such were the different circumſtances of the country at theſe two periods. By the Treaty at Liſle, and notwithſtanding all the diſadvantageous circumſtances in which the country was then placed, it was ſtipulated that we were to retain the Cape of Good Hope, which was more than was done in the Treaty now before the Houſe. Add to which, that by the preſent Treaty we were to concede Minorca, Goree, Surinam, Port Praya, Malta, Egypt, &c. and what we may have obtained ſince. This Treaty ſtipulated that Portugal was to be ſecured in the integrity of her poſſeſſions, but this was after ſhe herſelf had made Peace with the Enemy, by the ceſſion of one of her Provinces. Weighing all theſe circumſtances, he muſt confeſs, that it appeared to him, that the conditions of this Peace were ſuch as had fallen ſhort of his expectation, as to what this country had a right to expect.

Lord Hawkeſbury roſe and addreſſed the Houſe to the following effect:—"Sir, I riſe at this early hour of the debate, in conſequence of the obſervations which have fallen from my Noble Friend, and in order to explain, I truſt to the ſatisfaction of Gentlemen, the motives which induced his Majeſty's Miniſters to enter into a negociation with the French Republic, and to conclude the Preliminaries of that Treaty ſubmitted this night to the conſideration of the Houſe. The very reaſons urged by my Noble Friend againſt the nature and terms of the Treaty, tend, in my opinion, moſt directly and ſtrongly to evince their propriety and claims to the approbation of the country, and to the ſanction of Parliament. He has undertaken to compare the Projet as propoſed by Lord Grenville at Liſle, with the articles of the preſent adjuſtment; a mode of proceeding unwarranted by the fair conſideration of both in their various relations, and he has ventured to aſſimilate things between which no compariſon can exiſt. I ſtate in poſitive terms, that they cannot be compared; for no man will venture to deny, that Lord Grenville would have been glad to have taken leſs from the Government of France than he demanded at that period of negociation. After nine years effuſion of blood, after contracting an increaſe of debt to the amount of nearly two hundred millions, after the indefatigable and uninterrupted exertions of the country; but at the ſame time, after a ſeries of the moſt ſplendid atchievements and unexampled ſucceſſes, there is not a man in the kingdom who muſt not admit that Peace was a moſt deſirable attainment; was the object of his ſincereſt wiſhes and moſt ardent deſires. But, notwithſtanding

ing the hope and zeal with which all muſt have looked and laboured for the reſtoration of tranquillity, I ſolemnly diſclaim the plea which has been ſet up by ſome perſons; the plea of over-ruling *Neceſſity*. I am, Sir, aware that the Peace, however eligible, however adequate to the relative ſtate of this country and of France; however it can be juſtified upon the principles of ſound policy, is not free of all evil, of all chance, of all riſk or danger. But let me aſk what event has taken place in the recollection of all who hear me, or what event may yet take place, in accounting for which it has been or will be poſſible to remove every objection? I do not attempt to pledge myſelf for ſecurity which the Peace will give to this country, or to be reſponſible for the ſtability of the Treaty; but under all the circumſtances in which we are ſituated, I maintain that it is honourable and advantageous; and the queſtionnow for the deciſion of the Houſe is, Whether his Majeſty's Miniſters have been to blame or not? Some perſons object to the Peace, becauſe they contend that the end of the conteſt is not gained. They argue that the war was undertaken with the view of deſtroying Republicaniſm, and of interfering in the internal affairs of France, for the purpoſe of ſtopping the progreſs of the Revolution. I maintain, on the contrary, that the deſtruction of Republicaniſm was not its object; and that no interference in the internal concerns of France was intended. Such ſtatements I abſolutely diſclaim; and declare, on the contrary, that the country was forced into the war by the conduct of France. It was ſhe who interfered in the affairs of other nations; who took part and direction in the internal regulations of all countries; who, both openly, and by her agents and intrigues, propagated diſſatisfection, ſedition, anarchy, and revolt. The Revolution was a torrent ſo dreadful and violent in its origin and progreſs, that no man, or ſet of men, could be ſo ſanguine as to entertain a hope of checking its range and impetuoſity; but if we had oppoſed it even in its fatal and almoſt irreſiſtible courſe with ſome ſucceſs; if we had, even where there exiſted but a very faint proſpect of a favourable iſſue to our labours, rendered it leſs dangerous in its effects than it would otherwiſe have been; if we had, at leaſt, changed its direction and made it flow in a channel leſs harmleſs to the general happineſs and intereſts of the world, I truſt, Sir, that ſome acknowledgement is due to the wiſdom, vigilance, and perſeverance of Government, as well as to the ſpirit and exertions of the Country. It is indeed impoſſible to look at the preſent ſtate of France without being convinced that we have at leaſt effected this important change; a change which is manifeſt to the moſt ſuperficial obſerver, in the manners, the opinions, the habits of the people of France. Let thoſe who pretend to doubt the juſtneſs of this obſervation, look to the ſtate of France as it was in 1793, and to the ſtate of France as it is in 1801! Let them take the trouble of comparing the ſtriking and almoſt incredible alteration which has taken place in the manners, opinions, and habits to which I have alluded, and then give me a candid anſwer! If, after the compariſon; if, after all that has been done, I am called upon to deliver my opinion with reſpect to the moral evils of Peace, I muſt ſay I feel, under all the circumſtances of the preſent moment, that they are certainly leſs than on any former occaſion. With regard to the continuation of hoſtilities, there are two conſiderations by which we are to be regulated. The firſt is, whether we poſſeſſed the power of forming another Coalition againſt France; and the ſecond, if we continued the war, what harm could France do to us, and what harm we could do to France? I aſk what was the proſpect of ſucceſs that could be derived from a third confederacy againſt France? And if, therefore, it be evident that no Coalition could be formed, I aſk what object could we poſſibly have, under that point of view, in the further proſecution of hoſtilities? As to any harm which France could do to us, or which we could do to France, I believe it does not require many words to ſhew to the ſatisfaction of Gentlemen, that a ceſſation of any thing like ſerious and deciſive aggreſſion, had taken place. Where, and in what manner was it poſſible for us, with our immenſe ſuperiority by ſea, to affect France by ſtriking a fatal blow? The fact was, that neither Power could affect the other.

Theſe remarks, Sir, I have made with

a view of ſhewing the inefficacy of any New Coalition againſt the French Republic, as well as the inefficacy of the continuance of the war between her and this country. With reſpect to the time at which the Treaty was ſigned; it was concluded under a juſt impreſſion of your ſucceſs; it was concluded at a moment when your triumphs were complete. Such a time was worthy of the country to accelerate the important work of pacification. I have fair grounds to preſume that a more glorious opportunity could not preſent itſelf. In ſpeaking of the tone in which Peace has been concluded, it is ſufficient for me to obſerve, that it is marked with a tone of dignity and independence; that the honour of the nation has been preſerved, and that every idea of humiliation has been reſiſted with ſucceſs, both with reſpect to ourſelves and our Allies. The firſt Power which I have occaſion to mention is, the Ottoman Porte, whoſe territories and dominions are to be reſtored and maintained in their integrity, as they were before the war. An inſtance of our generoſity, as well as thoſe of our good faith, muſt not however be paſſed over; I allude to the releaſe which we gave to thoſe Powers connected with us, from expreſs and poſitive ſtipulations, when they were expoſed by the neceſſity of the moment of danger, from continuing faithful to their engagements. To Portugal every protection has been given conſiſtent with our ſtrength, and with her intereſts; and in the caſe of Naples, we diſplayed a magnanimity which we might have been well juſtified in omitting. There are indeed two other Powers of which it may be proper to take notice; the Stadtholder and the King of Sardinia. It is obvious that we were not bound by any obligation of ſtrict faith towards them; yet I can ſafely ſtate, that every thing which this country could do for them has been performed. Having noticed the manner in which we have uniformly and honourably diſplayed our good faith, I now come to the queſtion of acquiſition, as it ſhould be fairly taken with reſpect to the power and reſources of a country. And here let me obſerve, that the ſpirit of acquiſition may be ſtrained beyond its proper limits. It is not of this country alone that I am ſpeaking, for the principal will, if properly ſcrutinized, apply with equal force to France. I contend that an increaſe of power does not take place in proportion to an increaſe of acquiſition. That this doctrine applies no leſs to France than to this country, is juſtified by the opinion of men well qualified to form an eſtimate of the ſtrength and reſources of nations. In looking to the ſtate of our ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, I do not ſee any ceſſion made by us which can be the ſubject of regret; nor is there in the Eaſt Indies any poſition given to France which ought to be viewed with jealouſy. But it is maintained, that we give up by the Treaty another poſſeſſion of great importance to our foreign concerns, and to our commercial proſperity. I allude to the iſland of Minorca, which I do not conſider as an acquiſition. We have always acquired that Iſland whenever we pleaſed, and we have always loſt it at the concluſion of Peace. By relinquiſhing it then after the war, we avoid the expence of preſerving it in Peace; and if the ſituation be advantageous to us in war, we can always make ourſelves maſters of it. Of Malta I ſpeak with leſs confidence, which, from its ſituation and its almoſt impregnable ſtate, is certainly of conſiderable political importance in the Mediterranean; but giving up this point as far as it relates to political weight and influence, I muſt obſerve that Malta is no ſource of trade and opulence; and that if it be conſidered as connected with the proſperity of the Levant trade, its importance in that reſpect will be greatly diminiſhed. The Levant trade may, like many other topics of commercial ſpeculation, be highly valued; but it is, as far as it relates to this country, next to nothing. Gentlemen will give me credit for this ſtatement, when they hear that the whole of the Britiſh manufactures exported to the Levant during the war, does not exceed the ſum of 112,000l. and that this is to be taken out of the aggregate exports of twenty-four millions. The trade of Great Britain is nothing, when compared with that of other countries to the Levant. It is chiefly ſupplied by the ſouth of Europe, and it muſt remain with the ſouthern countries from the nature of its articles, and the facility of communication and intercourſe. After conſidering what has been given up by the Treaty, it remains for me to ſay a few

few words on thoſe poſſeſſions which we are to retain; and in what I have, Sir, to offer on the ſubject of Ceylon and Trinidad. I hope I ſhall not be thought to over-rate theſe two iſlands, when I call them two great naval ſtations of the parts of the world to which they belong. Ceylon in every point of view cannot be too highly appreciated. It contains ports ſo capacious and ſecure, that the whole of the Navy and Commerce of Great Britain might ride with eaſe and ſafety in them. It is alſo in its native productions of immenſe value, and holds out a poſition to which our Indian army might retire if neceſſary, and defy the attempts of the united force of the world. Thus the very object, which above all others we ſhould from our duty and intereſt prefer, we have gained by this treaty. Trinidad is alſo a naval ſtation of very conſiderable importance, affording not only a ſecure retreat for our navy, but is ſo very productive and ſo healthy, as to induce us to ſelect and appropriate it to ourſelves in preference to every other poſſeſſion in that quarter. Thus, Sir, conſidering the reſults of the war; conſidering all our old poſſeſſions with our acquired territory, I ſay if the term Glory is not to be taken into the account by ſome Gentlemen, that we have at leaſt made an honourable Peace. (A loud cry of *Hear!*) I ſay, if it is not in all reſpects as advantageous as you could wiſh, it cannot, however, be denied that it is honourable. I am not talking about a Glorious Peace. I do not wiſh to have any thing to do with Glory, *(an univerſal burſt of laughter.)* I ſay, however, no perſon who looks at this Peace can aſſert, it is not Honourable; that it is not wiſe; that it would have been better not to have made any Peace than ſuch a one, and that we ought to continue the war till we had obtained other terms. Let it be compared with the laſt five Treaties of Peace which have been made; and then, when all the circumſtances are duly weighed, let Gentlemen form an eſtimate of its merits! Let it be compared with the Treaties of Reſwick, of Utrecht, of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Paris, and of Verſailles; and let it be remembered, that the relative ſtate of this country with that of the contracting parties, both at theſe periods and at preſent, ſhould be fairly canvaſſed. By two of theſe Peaces the country gained nothing.—By the Peace of Verſailles we loſt very conſiderably, for we were deprived of our American Colonies and ſome valuable poſſeſſions. It was only by the Peace of Utrecht in 1715 and that of Paris in 1765, that we gained any thing. Yet if we compare the Treaty of Utrecht with the preſent Treaty, the latter will be found by no means inferior either in advantage or in the promiſe of ſtability.—The ſeverity of the conditions rendered the former the ſource of bitterneſs, and the cauſe of ſubſequent contention. France had been every where defeated, and found no conſolation in Continental victories, while in the preſent war ſhe triumphed over all the great Powers of the Continent. She makes the preſent Treaty after a ſeries of unexampled ſucceſſes; and though ſome perſons may not pronounce it as glorious as that of 1715, or as ſecure as that of 1763, yet taken together in all its objects and effects, it may be juſtly conſidered as advantageous to Great Britain as either of them. It may be argued that we obtained Minorca and Gibraltar by the Peace of Utrecht, yet whatever reliance may be placed on theſe advantages, I believe neither of them can be deemed ſuperior to the poſſeſſions of Ceylon and Trinidad. By the Treaty of Paris, France gave up Canada, and Florida was ceded by Spain, yet with all that extent of territory, I am ſtrongly inclined to think that they were not real acquiſitions.—I now aſk fairly, whether the Peace given by Government to the country, compared with every former Peace, is not as honourable to the character of the country, and as advantageous as circumſtances could allow? In diſcuſſing the terms of this Peace, I am aware that the great power of France ought to be conſidered in a general ſcale, which will make them appear leſs advantageous, and there is no man who regrets the circumſtance more ſincerely than myſelf. Yet the increaſe of that power is perhaps not altogether ſo vaſt as it may appear at firſt ſight, if we take it in proportion to the increaſe of the other principal Powers of the Continent. Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia have had a very conſiderable addition by the diviſion of Poland; and the firſt Power in particular, augmented in a ſuperior degree both her extent of territory, and her population, by the annexation of Venice to her

her dominions. In appreciating the power of France, we muſt conſider the diminution ſuſtained by her commerce, the ruin of her manufactures, and an incalculable loſs of wealth; while, if we conſider the real increaſe of the ſubſtantial power of Great Britain, it will be found in proportion to the Continental increaſe of France.

Under this impreſſion, allow me, Sir, for a moment to conſider the poſſeſſions of Great Britain as they were previous to the war; the firſt, in taking an eſtimate of the exports of the Britiſh manufactures, to our old Weſt India iſlands for the three laſt years of Peace, I find them amount to 2,185,000l. while they are not leſs during the laſt three years of than 3,561,000l. Our imports from the ſame quarter were, during the ſame periods, 3,877,000l. in peace, and were 5,101,000l. in time of war. I alſo find by referring to the proper documents, that our exports to the Eaſt Indies were during the three laſt years of peace, 3,183,000l. and during the laſt three years of war 5,617,000l. The amount of our exports to the United States of America is ſtill more ſurpriſing, making in the ſame periods of peace 3,694,000l. and in the ſame of periods of war no leſs than 6,232,000l. With reſpect to the Continent of Europe, the total of our exports was in the firſt inſtance, 1,530,000l. and in the latter, 2,545,000l. From theſe ſtatements, reſpecting which, authenticated as they are, there cannot exiſt a doubt, it appears that the commerce of this country, as applied to our old poſſeſſions, has been nearly doubled in ſome inſtances, and has laid an augmentation of one third. I beg, Sir, to preſs this the more, as it is neceſſary to conſider the increaſe of our trade, with the decreaſe of that of France.—In calculating the power of both countries, as it ſhould poſſeſs weight in the general ſcale, it is but fair to enter into a compariſon of their reſpective Navies, and here the beſt and moſt candid mode that preſents itſelf is to take them as they ſtood at the commencement and end of the war; on the 1ſt of February, 1793, and on the 1ſt of October, 1801,—On the 1ſt of February, 1793, the Britiſh Navy conſiſted of 135 ſail of the line, and 133 frigates; and on the 1ſt of October, 1801, it compriſed 202 ſail of the line, and 277 frigates. The Navy of France was at the commencement of the war, compoſed of 80 ſail of the line and 66 frigates, and at the concluſion it conſiſted of 39 ſail of the line 35 frigates. This diſparity is ſo ſtriking and extraordinary, both in the Navy and Commerce of the two countries, that it muſt be attended with the effects I wiſh to point out in the relative ſituation of general affairs. It has indeed been ſaid, that France will give up her whole attention to recruit her navy, and I give full credit to the aſſertion. She will, no doubt, wiſh and exert herſelf to accompliſh an object ſo very deſirable for the accumulation of Political Power; but I cannot help obſerving that, whatever her efforts may be, there are two points in the arduous talk, which are well entitled to our conſideration. The firſt is, the number of years ſhe muſt be employed building ſhips to make her naval eſtabliſhment equal even to what it was, and the ſecond is the number of ſhips neceſſary to be built, in order to enable her to enter into a competition with this country. All who examine this ſubject thoroughly will have no objection to give to France a great many years, and afterwards to take the chance of a war with her. We ſhall not be employed in building of ſhips, but in making of Seamen. It is with the increaſe of our Commerce that our Navy will always increaſe. France will, no doubt, make great exertions for the purpoſe, but whether a conteſt will take place in the courſe of eight or ten years I will not pretend to ſay; but if renewed then, on the part of this Country, it will be renewed on advantageous terms. If a diverſion on the Continent is of any importance, you have no chance for it now; but there is a chance it may be obtained at that period. We conclude a war now, found in our navy, and found in our reſources. I hope now that the conteſt is finiſhed, we ſhall purſue a proper line of conduct both to France and the Continent—a conduct marked at once by firmneſs and by conciliation.—There are two ways of putting this Peace to any unprejudiced perſon:—Firſt, whether he really thinks that a Peace could be obtained on more honourable terms? For honourable I have proved them to be to Great Britain.—Secondly, to aſk him to place himſelf in the ſituation in which his Majeſty's ſervants were called to this great work, and then to aſk him whether he would have believed them, or

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any body elſe who might have told him then, that ſuch an event would be brought about, as this Peace had been?—There was another point remaining, the Convention with Ruſſia, a great and powerful Empire; a friendſhip was eſtabliſhed between us and that Country, and an end was put to the Northern Confederacy againſt us.—I do not undertake to ſay, that all this was brought about by any extraordinary wiſdom in Miniſters—we were indebted moſt undoubtedly to Providence; great events have happened, and ſuch as, I know, no human wiſdom could accompliſh; all that I claim on behalf of myſelf and my Colleagues is, that we have availed ourſelves of circumſtances as they aroſe, and have not let a moment paſs by in vain. Accordingly we can ſay to the Sailors and Soldiers, of this Country, "You have not been called upon to ſhed your blood in vain; for no Victory which has happened in our favour, that was not accompanied by a tone of moderation." [*a great cry of "Hear! Hear!"* in which the voice of Mr Fox was emphatically diſtinguiſhed.]—He concluded with obſerving, that this Country has come out of this tremendous conteſt; the moſt tremendous the world ever knew—we have come out of it with great power, great reſources, and high reputation, in a way that is Honourable to ourſelves, and Serviceable to the world."

Lord Caſtlereagh entered, at conſiderable length, into an examination of the Preliminaries, which he contended were as favourable as we could look for in the preſent ſtate of Europe; and that by them Great Britain had not only maintained her own ſecurity, but had, with that generoſity and good faith which always marked her conduct, ſtipulated for the integrity of her Allies.

Lord Temple completely diſapproved of the terms of the Peace.

Mr Pitt generally defended the Peace, after expatiating at great length upon the terms of it, which he conſidered more advantageous than could have been expected from the new ſituation in which the nations of Europe were placed.

Mr Fox immediately followed Mr Pitt—Never, (ſaid he) ſince I have been a Member of this Houſe, did I give my ſupport with greater ſatisfaction to any meaſure, than now to the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and the French Republic; and I think that the Gentlemen who framed the motion have acted judiciouſly and properly, in avoiding all topics that might have embarraſſed the aſſent which Gentlemen might otherwiſe be inclined to give to the motion. For my own part, I am ready to confeſs, that even if the epithet Honourable, which with ſome might have produced differences of opinion, would not have had much weight with me, for the Peace muſt be honourable, or it does not merit to be ſubmitted to a vote at all. I will not inquire whether the epithets Safe and Honourable be convertible, but this I will aſſert, that to individuals, and far more to nations, honour is the moſt eſſential means of ſafety.—The great points for conſideration in forming an opinion of the Peace, are two—1ſt, generally, whether Peace on the conditions obtained is preferable to a continuation of the war? and, 2d, whether better terms could have been obtained? Unqueſtionably, if better terms of Peace could have been procured without riſk, Miniſters would merit cenſure if they did not exert every effort to procure them. But was that to be expected in the preſent inſtance? I rejoiced to hear the Noble Lord, (Lord Hawkeſbury) whoſe ſpeech I in general admired ſo much, lay down principles ſo liberal reſpecting what may be gained or conceded by great nations. We have gained Ceylon and Trinidad, nor do I regret the Cape, as I conceive that, from its deſtination, we ſhall, without expence, inſure all the benefits it is calculated to afford. Perhaps if there were any part of the ceſſions which I regret, it is Malta, becauſe a place of ſuch ſtrength and importance in the Mediterranean muſt have been highly beneficial to our intereſts in any future war; and though I hope the Peace will be permanent, we cannot lay out of view the poſſibility of a new war. He expreſſed a difference of opinion with Lord Hawkeſbury upon the earlier periods of the war, and upon the cauſes of it. He contended that ſuch terms as had been been obtained might have been obtained at a much earlier period; he took a view of the different negociations that had been entered into with France, in each of which negociations we might have obtained as good, if not better terms. When the laſt offer

fer to treat was made by Buonaparte, in 1800, we were told to pauſe.—We had pauſed from 1800 to Oct. 1801, and this pauſe had coſt us 70 millions, five times as much as all the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns. Mr Fox proceeded now to charge the old Adminiſtration with being the cauſe of the aggrandiſement of France. He expreſſed a belief that the preſent Government of France would be leſs hoſtile to this country than the old, and he argued againſt the idea of our commerce being injured by the rivalſhip of the French. He concluded by giving his hearty aſſent to the motion before the Houſe.

Mr Windham ſaid, he was unable, from indiſpoſition, to offer his ſentiments to the Houſe; but nothing that he had heard had induced him to alter the opinion he had before expreſſed of the Peace, which he detailed at conſiderable length on a former occaſion.

Dr Lawrence diſapproved of the Peace, which he conſidered as dangerous and diſhonourable to this country.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (Mr Addington) ſaid, he did not mean to have troubled the Houſe, after the very full diſcuſſion which the ſubject had undergone; but from ſome obſervations which fell from the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt. He then entered into an able vindication of the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters in ſigning the Preliminaries.—In alluding to the Peace eſtabliſhment which may be neceſſary, Mr Addington took occaſion to obſerve, that it would be his duty to apply to the Houſe for the means to provide a proper defence for our coaſt againſt any attack that can ſuddenly be made on any part of it; and which defence, new in ſome meaſure in its nature, will be required by the great extent of the French and Dutch coaſt that will be oppoſed to us. The wiſdom of the Houſe would determine as to any part of ſuch defence either trenching on the Conſtitution, or tending to an increaſe of patronage when it was laid before them. The only object was to hold our coaſt in a proper ſtate of ſecurity.

The motion was agreed to without a diviſion, and the Houſe adjourned at Half Paſt Three in the Morning.

Monthly Regiſter for Dec. 1801.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TREATY OF PEACE

Between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.

THE Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal, equally deſirous of reſtoring the connections of amity and commerce which ſubſiſted between the two ſtates before the war, have reſolved to conclude a Peace by the mediation of his Catholic Majeſty, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries; that is to ſay, on the part of the French Republic, Citizen Lucien Bonaparte; and on the part of Portugal, his Excellency M. Cypriano Bibiero Freire, Commander of the Order of Chriſt, one of the Privy Council of his Royal Highneſs, and his Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain. The Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There ſhall always be peace, amity, and good underſtanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Portugal. All hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe by land and ſea, on the ratification of the preſent Treaty, viz. in 15 days, on the ſeas near its coaſts, and thoſe of Africa; in 40 days from the ratification, hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe by land and ſea, in America and Africa, beyond the Equator; and in three months after for the countries and ſeas to the weſt of Cape Horn, and to the eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope. All the prizes, made after any of theſe periods, ſhall be reſtored. The priſoners of war taken on either ſide ſhall be reſtored; and the political connections between the two countries ſhall be put upon the ſame footing as they were before the war.

II. All the ports and roads of Portugal, in Europe, ſhall be ſhut againſt all Engliſh veſſels of war and of commerce, and ſhall remain ſo till the concluſion of Peace between England and France; but the ports, &c. ſhall be open to the veſſels

veſſels of the French Republic and her allies. As to the ports, &c. of Portugal in the other parts of the world, the preſent article is to be obligatory in the terms fixed for the ceſſation of hoſtilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furniſh, during the courſe of the preſent war, to the enemies of the French Republic and her allies, any aſſiſtance in arms, veſſels, troops, ammunition, proviſions, or money, under any denomination or pretence whatſoever. All prior acts, engagements, or conventions, which are contrary to the preſent article, are to be regarded as null and of no effect.

IV. The limits between the two Guianas (French and Portugueſe) ſhall, in future, be determined by the river Cartapanatuba, which falls into the river Amazons, at about a third of a degree from the Equator. Theſe limits are to follow the courſe of the river up to its ſource, from thence they ſhall turn towards the great chain of mountains which divide the rivers; they ſhall then follow the bendings of that chain of mountains to the point where they come the neareſt to Rio-brancho, about two degrees and one-third north of the Equator. The Indians of the two Guianas, who have been carried from their habitations, ſhall be mutually reſtored. The citizens and ſubjects of the two powers, who are compriſed in the new demarkation of limits, may retire into the territories of their reſpective ſtates. They are alſo to be allowed to diſpoſe of their property, real or perſonal, within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

V. A Treaty of commerce ſhall be negotiated between the two powers, to eſtabliſh in a definitive manner the commercial relations between France and Portugal: in the mean time it is agreed upon,

Firſt, that the communications ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed immediately after the exchange of the ratification; and that the agents and factors of Commerce ſhall, on each ſide, be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the war.

Secondly, That the citizens and ſubjects of the two powers ſhall equally and reciprocally enjoy in the ſtates of both all the rights which thoſe of the moſt favoured nations enjoy.

Thirdly, That the commodities and merchandize produced from the ſoil or manufactures of each of the two powers, ſhall be admitted reciprocally without reſtriction, and without being liable to any duty which would not equally affect the commodities and merchandize of a ſimilar nature imported by other nations.

Fourthly, That the French cloths may be immediately imported into Portugal, on the footing of the moſt favoured merchandize.

Fifthly, That in other points all the ſtipulations inſerted in the preceding articles, and not contrary to the preſent Treaty, ſhall be proviſionally executed until the concluſion of a Treaty of Definitive Commerce.

VI. The ratifications of the preſent Treaty ſhall be exchanged at Madrid within the term of 20 days at fartheſt.

Executed in duplicate the 7th Vendemaire in the 10th year of the French Republic (20th September, 1801.)

(Signed) LUCIEN BONAPARTE.
CYPRIANO BIBIERO FREIRE.

TREATY OF PEACE
Between the French Republic and the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, animated with the deſire of re-eſtabliſhing the relation of good underſtanding which ſubſiſted between the two Governments before the preſent war, and to put an end to the evils with which Europe is afflicted, have appointed for that purpoſe, for their Plenipotentiaries, viz. the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, miniſter of foreign affairs; and his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, the Sieur Arcadi, Count de Marcoff, his Privy Councellor, and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Neuſki, and Grand Croſs of that St. Wlademir of the firſt claſs; who, after the verification and exchange of their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be in future peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, between the French Republic and his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

II. In

II. In conſequence, there ſhall not be committed any hoſtility between the two ſtates, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent Treaty and neither of the Contracting Parties ſhall furniſh to the enemies of the other, internal as well as external, any ſuccour or contingent, in men, or money, under any denomination whatever.

III. The two Contracting Parties, wiſhing as much as in their power to contribute to the tranquillity of the reſpective governments, promiſe mutually not to ſuffer any of their ſubjects to keep up any correſpondence, direct or indirect, with the internal enemies of the preſent government of the two States, to propagate in them principles contrary to their reſpective Conſtitutions, or to foment troubles in them; and, as a conſequence of this concert, every ſubject of one of the two Powers who, during his reſidence in the States of the other, ſhall make any attack upon its ſecurity, ſhall be immediately removed out of the ſaid country, and carried beyond the frontiers, without being able, in any caſe, to claim the protection of his Government.

IV. It is agreed to adhere, with reſpect to the re-eſtabliſhment of the reſpective Legations, and the ceremonies to be followed by the two Governments, to that which was in uſe before the preſent war.

V. The two Contracting Parties agree, till a new Treaty of Commerce be made, to re-eſtabliſh the commercial relations between the two Countries on the footing in which they were before the war, as far as poſſible, and with the exception of the modifications which time and circumſtances may have produced, and which have given riſe to new regulations.

VI. The preſent Treaty is declared to be common to the Batavian Republic.

VII. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged in the ſpace of fifty days, or ſooner if poſſible.

In faith of which we, the underſigned, in virtue of our full powers, have ſigned and ſealed the ſaid Treaty.

Done at Paris, the 16th Vendemaire, year 10 of the French Republic, (8th Oct. 1801.)

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.
The Count DE MARCOFF.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE

Between the French Republic and the Ottoman Porte, (dated 9th of October, 1801.)

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, wiſhing to put an end to the war which divides the two ſtates, and to reſtore the ancient connections which united them, have nominated for that purpoſe the Miniſters Plenipotentiary, as follow:

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, has appointed Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Miniſter of Foreign Affairs; and the Sublime Porte, its former Ambaſſador, Baſch-Muhaſſaee, and the Ambaſſador Eſſeyd-Aly-Eſſendi; who, after exchanging their full powers, agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace and friendſhip between the French Republic and the Sublime and Ottoman Porte: in conſequence of which hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the two Powers from the date of the Ratifications of the preſent Preliminary Articles; immediately after which exchange, the whole province of Egypt ſhall be evacuated by the French army, and reſtored to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, whoſe territory and poſſeſſions in them ſhall be maintained in their integrity, in the ſame manner that they ſtood before the preſent war. It is underſtood that, after the evacuation, the conceſſions which may be made in Egypt to other Powers ſhall be common to the French.

II. The French Republic recognizes the Conſtitution of the Republic of the Seven Iſlands and the Ex-Venetian territory, ſituated on the Continent. It guarantees the maintenance of their Conſtitution. The Sublime Ottoman Porte, in that reſpect, is to guarantee the French Republic, as well as that of Ruſſia.

III. Definitive arrangements ſhall be made between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, reſpecting the goods or property of their reſpective ſubjects confiſcated or ſequeſtered in the courſe of the war. The political or commercial agents, and the priſoners of war of all ranks, ſhall be ſet at liberty immediately after the ſigning of theſe Preliminary Articles.

IV. The Treaties which exiſted between

tween France and the Sublime Ottoman Porte are renewed in their full extent; in conſequence of which, the French Republic ſhall fully enjoy in the States of his Highneſs the ſame rights of trade and navigation which it poſſeſſed heretofore, and thoſe which the moſt favoured nations may hereafter poſſeſs.

The Ratifications ſhall be exchanged at Paris in the ſpace of 24 days.

FRANCE.

From the Paris papers, Nov. 11.

PROCLAMATION.

The Conſuls of the Republic to the People of France.

FRENCHMEN!

You have at length obtained that Peace to which your long and generous efforts have intitled you.—The world no longer preſents any thing to you but Nations of Friends, and upon the ſeas you find every where hoſpitable ports open to your veſſels. Faithful to your vows, and to their own promiſes, the Government has yielded neither to the ambition of conqueſts nor to the allurements of bold and extraordinary enterprizes. Its duty was to procure repoſe for Humanity, and to unite, by ſolid and durable bonds, the great Family of Europe, the deſtiny of which is made the deſtiny of the Univerſe.—Its firſt taſk is accompliſhed; but another remains for you and for it. To the glory of combats, we muſt cauſe to ſucceed a glory more ſweet for the people—leſs formidable to our neighbours. Let us perfect, but, above all, let us teach the riſing generation to cheriſh our Inſtitutions and our Laws, that they may reſpect Civil Equality, Public Liberty, and National Proſperity. Let us teach them, in the workſhops of Agriculture and of the Arts, that ardour, that conſtancy, that patience, which have aſtoniſhed Europe under all our circumſtances of difficulty. Unite, to the efforts of Government, the efforts of Citizens, to enrich and render fruitful all parts of our vaſt territory. Let us be the bond and the example of the people who ſurround us; that the ſtranger, whom an intereſted curioſity ſhall bring among us, may be attached to us by the charm of our manners, by the ſcene of our union, of our induſtry, and by the attraction of our enjoyments; that he may return to his own country more a friend to Frenchmen, more inſtructed, and a better man.

"If there ſtill remain amongſt you men who are yet tormented with a deſire of hating their Fellow Citizens, or who are angered by the remembrance of their loſſes, be it underſtood by them, that *immenſe countries are now opened to their career.* Let them there go to *ſeek new riches*, and to forget their misfortunes and their ſufferings. The regards of their country will follow them, and will ſecond their courage. On ſome day, happy in the ſucceſs of their labours, they will return into its boſom worthy of being Citizens of a Free State, and chaſtened of the madneſs of perſecution. Frenchmen! on this day two years you ſaw your civil diſſenſions at an end, and all your factions annihilated. Since then you have been at liberty to concentrate all your energy, and to cultivate all that was great in the eyes of Humanity—all that was uſeful to the intereſts of your country. In every inſtance the Government has been your guide and your ſupport. Its conduct will be always the ſame. Your greatneſs makes its own, and your happineſs is the ſole recompence to which it aſpires. BONAPARTE."

This Proclamation was read, by order of Bonaparte, with great pomp, in all the public Squares and Streets of Paris.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 28.

"The terrible ſtorm which began on Saturday evening, continued with moſt unuſual violence till yeſterday morning, that is ſix days and ſix nights, and did incredible damage on our coaſts. We yeſterday received accounts, that from the Vlie to Goree, 33 ſhips of different nations were wrecked. The lower part of Amſterdam is laid under water. At Haarlem, great damage has been done by the ſea overflowing the Slaper Dyke."

ENGLAND.

LONDON.

Friday, Nov. 13.

Counſel were finally heard on the appeal, *Bogle* v. *Anderſon* and *Stewart*, when, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor the decree of the Court of Seſſion was Affirmed, with 100l. coſts. This appeal referred to a Balance of ſome Money remitted from Jamaica, and whether it ſhould remain at the diſpoſal of the Court, till certain accounts were inveſtigated and aſcertained to be juſt.

Monday

Monday, Nov. 16.

In the appeal *John Phillips*, merchant in Glaſgow, *v.* Meſſrs *Blair* and *Martin*, Spirit-Dealers and merchants in Greenock, the Attorney General was heard for the Appellant, and Mr Adam for the Reſpondents. Meſſrs Blair and Martin ſold to Mr Phillips, on time, a number of puncheons of ſpirits. Theſe puncheons of ſpirits, it was alledged, were not delivered agreeably to the bargain. Mr Phillips ſued for damages. The Houſe, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, Reverſed the ſentence of the Court of Seſſion, and remitted the cauſe to that Court, with directions to aſſeſs damages upon the party that had failed in fulfilling the contract.

WESTMINSTER, *Dec.* 12.

This day the Royal Aſſent was given in virtue of a Commiſſion from his Majeſty, to an Act for granting Annuities to ſatisfy certain Exchequer Bills.—An Act for raiſing the ſum of Five Millions by Loans or Exchequer Bills.—An Act to rectify a Miſtake in an Act for granting a Lottery.—An Act to repeal an Act to permit the importation of certain Naval Stores from Hamburgh and other Ports of Germany.—An Act to continue, until the firſt day of January 1803, and amend an Act, for prohibiting the Exportation and permitting the Importation of Corn, and for allowing the Importation of other Articles of Proviſion without payment of Duty; and to continue, for the ſame period, an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for prohibiting the Exportation from Ireland of Corn or Potatoes, or other Proviſions, and for permitting the Importation into Ireland of Corn, Fiſh, and Proviſions without payment of Duty.—An Act to continue, until the firſt day of January 1803, an Act for the relief of the Captors of Prizes.—An Act to regulate, until the twenty-fifth day of March 1803, the number of Private Militiamen in the ſeveral Counties, Ridings, and Places, therein mentioned, and for ſupplying of vacancies in the Militia.

COURT MARTIAL.

Copy of a charge exhibited againſt Lieut. Richard Johnſton, of the 49th Regiment, at a Court Martial held at Colcheſter Barracks on the 23d day of Auguſt, 1801:—"Miſbehaving himſelf when before the enemy in the action off Copenhagen, on the 3d April, 1801."

Ed. Mag. Dec. 1801.

The Court, after maturely weighing the evidence for and againſt the priſoner, are of opinion he is Guilty of the charge: and his Majeſty, in conſequence, has been pleaſed to direct that he ſhall be diſmiſſed from the ſervice. His Majeſty's pleaſure on this head to be entered in the Orderly Books of every regiment.—By order of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief.

"H. CALVERT, Adj.-Gen."

The ſentence has accordingly been circulated through the army.

Dec. 15. A Court Martial was held at Sheerneſs on the Maſter of the Daphne, for unofficer and ungentleman-like conduct towards the reſt of the officers of that ſhip. The charges againſt him being clearly proved, he was ſentenced to be diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſervice, and rendered incapable of ever ſerving as an officer in the Navy.

DISTILLERIES.

14. The important queſtion reſpecting the Diſtilleries was diſcuſſed in the Houſe of Commons, when it was determined to *Open the Diſtilleries* on the 1ſt of January, on a diviſion, 82 againſt 20.

Friday, Dec. 18.

The keeper of Horſham goal, in the afternoon, as is cuſtomary, went to lock up the priſoners, and on his return from the upper cells, found himſelf bolted in. He had no means of alarming thoſe employed in the priſon, but by making a noiſe thro' the grating; on his getting releaſed, he found, on examination, that William Whally Beatſon, charged with robbing the Brighton mail, near Eaſt Grinſtead, in July, and a man in cuſtody on a charge of horſe-ſtealing, had eſcaped his vigilance, and, as he ſuppoſed, had made their eſcape by ſome means, over the wall. Every poſſible exertion was uſed to diſcover them, but without effect. He came expreſs to London to give notice at the poſt-office.—Late on Saturday night a diſmal noiſe was heard to proceed from the privy, and, on examination, both the priſoners were diſcovered there. It turns out that they had got down the privy, which led them to the ſewer, by which means they had flattered themſelves with the vain hopes of making their eſcape; but finding all attempts to no purpoſe, they returned, almoſt periſhed with cold and hunger.

The fleet lately arrived from China brought home 1895 large and 99,630 ſmall

ſmall cheſts of tea containing 9,083,146 lib. of which one million were bohea, ſix million congou, and 1,380,052lb. twankey; there are likewiſe 30,000 pieces of nankeens.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

A handſome Tablet to the memory of the learned grammarian Mr Thomas Ruddiman, Keeper of the Advocates Library, has lately been erected in the New Grey Friars Church. It was prepared in London by deſire of Dr William Ruddiman, late of India, as a tribute of reſpect to his relations; and the deſcendants of Mr Ruddiman in this country, obtained the permiſſion of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates to place it in the above Church.—The inſcription is in theſe words:

Sacred to the Memory
Of that celebrated Scholar and worthy Man
THOMAS RUDDIMAN, A. M.
Keeper of the Advocates Library near fifty years.
Born Oct. 1674, within three miles of the Town of Banff;
Died at Edinburgh 19th January 1757,
In his eighty-third year.
Poſt obitum, beneſacta manent, æternaque Virtus
Non metuit Stygiis ne rapiatur aquis.
This Tablet is erected as a reſpectful tribute
By his Relative WM. RUDDIMAN, M. D.
M,D,CCCI.

A correſpondent from Saltcoats writes, that laſt week, was finiſhed, and ſet agoing, the large Dip Engine on Stevenſtoun Colliery, altered to the new Patent conſtruction, of a fifty-ſix inch cylinder, by Meſſrs Boulton and Watt, of Soho, that works two lifts of a fifteen and a half inch pump from the depth of forty fathoms, and does the work of the Two Engines formerly required on that Colliery, with a ſaving of about *fifty tons* of coals weekly to the concern. The Rotative Machine, with double power, erected about a twelve-month ago on the ſame Colliery, by theſe Gentlemen, anſwers the purpoſe beyond expectation. Mr Cuninghame's exertions in both are, at this time, as highly commendable, as beneficial, notwithſtanding the attention that is requiſite towards the defence of the Law Suit, at the inſtance of the Curators of his joint partner in that Colliery.

Mr John M'Kenzie of Glaſgow has received the thanks of the Board of Agriculture for an Eſſay tranſmitted to them on the important ſubject recommended to their conſideration by the Committee of the Houſe of Lords. As a further mark of their approbation, they have unanimouſly voted that the Silver Medal offered by them as a premium ſhall be preſented to him. This is the more flattering, as Mr M'Kenzie had declined competing for any premium.

Dec. 11. The water in the Forth and Clyde Canal overflowed the banks at Grangemouth. The warehouſes, which were full of valuable goods, were above 20 inches under water, which did conſiderable damage.

Dec. 14. This morning between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the extenſive granary belonging to Mr Haig, at Lochrin Diſtillery which gained head ſo rapidly, that before any aſſiſtance could be procured, the inſide of the building was nearly deſtroyed, the roof fallen in, and the walls much damaged. The quantity of a grain deſtroyed was not conſiderable.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Dec. 15. This day the Court proceeded to the trial of William Sheriff, journeyman blackſmith in the Pleaſance, accuſed of mobbing and rioting on the 27th of October laſt, in the Cowgate of this city, and of ſeizing a cart of meal, and diſtributing the ſame among the mob. After the libel was read, the priſoner pled Guilty, and expreſſed much ſorrow for his conduct. The Jury returned a verdict finding him Guilty.

On moving the Court to pronounce ſentence on this verdict, the Lord Advocate took occaſion to obſerve, that although there are many crimes which argue greater depravity in thoſe who commit them, few, in a public light, and with a view to the probable conſequences, are more atrocious than that of mobbing and rioting.—Even in crimes the moſt deſtructive to the rights of individuals, the effect is generally confined to the perſon injured, or a narrow circle of his friends. In murder itſelf, the guilty perſon ſeldom extends his malice beyond the individual object of his reſentment, and we at once foreſee the utmoſt

moſt extent of the conſequences which can reſult from the crime. The King loſes one ſubject—one individual loſes his life—one family has the loſs of a parent or other relative to deplore; but in the crime of mobbing, neither the people themſelves, nor any human wiſdom, can either foreſee or prevent the dreadful conſequences which may follow. There is a contagious frenzy in a mob, which often leads them to commit exceſſes and outrages, which every man in that mob would have revolted with horror, if, in his individual character, it had been propoſed to him to commit ſuch crimes. Beſides, artful and deſigning perſons often mix in tumults with a view of directing their movements to purpoſes totally different from thoſe originally in view. Of this we have had many miſerable examples; and thus it happens, that mobs not only often end in atrocious injuries to private perſons, but frequently diſturb the peace, and endanger the ſafety of a whole kingdom. For this reaſon, added his Lordſhip, although I ſhall be always happy, as far as depends on me, to conduct the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice with as much lenity as is compatible with my duty; yet I take this public opportunity of declaring my fixed determination, that to all diſturbers of the public peace, whatever name they may aſſume, in whatever ſhape they may appear, and under whatever pretence they may act, as far as depends on me, I will ſhew no mercy. His Lordſhip, however, at the ſame time, candidly admitted, that this was not a caſe which entitled him to aſk the Court to pronounce as ſevere a ſentence as the law authorizes in caſes of aggravated riot; and then his Lordſhip declared his knowledge of moſt of the alleviating circumſtances ſtated by the priſoner's counſel in his favour.

The Court pronounced ſentence on Wedneſday, (16th.) The priſoner was ordained to be carried back to the Tolbooth, to be confined two months, and to find caution to keep the peace afterwards, under the penalty of 600 merks Scots. Their Lordſhips obſerved, that the mildneſs of the ſentence was owing to the candid confeſſion and contrition of the pannel, and his former good character; for the enormity of the crime, without ſome favourable circumſtances, would juſtify them in inflicting the higheſt arbitrary puniſhment.

On Monday (the 14th) the Court gave judgment in a caſe that has been for ſome time depending, relative to the admiſſibility of a perſon to give evidence in a criminal proſecution, who had been preſent at, and aſſiſted in a precognition.

Mr Alexander Williamſon Glaſs-merchant, South Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh, gave in a complaint to the Sheriff againſt William Macleod, a porter in his employment, ſtating that he (Macleod) had been in the practice of ſtealing various articles from his ſhop. Macleod was examined, and committed to priſon; a precognition was afterwards taken before the Sheriff: ſeveral perſons were examined, and a variety of articles abſtracted by Macleod from his maſter's ſhop were recovered. At this inveſtigation, Mr Williamſon, who had given the original information, attended during the priſoner's declarations, and alſo at taking the examinations of ſome of the witneſſes. From this inquiry there remained little doubt of Macleod's guilt; Mr Williamſon, however, either from motives of humanity, or not chuſing to incur the trouble and expence of a criminal proſecution, after having recovered the principal articles ſtolen, declined proceeding any farther againſt him. The conſequence was, that the proſecution muſt be carried on at the inſtance of the public, or that the priſoner muſt eſcape with impunity. Mr Scott, Procurator Fiſcal, thought it his duty to interfere, and as public proſecutor, entered his complaint againſt Macleod, before the Sheriff. Anſwers were given in by Macleod, which conſiſted of a ſimple denial of the charge. The Sheriff allowed both parties a conjunct proof. Mr Scott accordingly gave out a liſt of witneſſes, at the top of which was the name of Mr Williamſon. The admiſſibly of Mr Williamſon as a witneſs was objected to by the Defender, on the ground that he had acted as private proſecutor, and that he had been preſent at the precognition. The Sheriff ſuſtained the objections, and Mr Scott brought the queſtion before the Court of Juſticiary, by a bill of advocation, which having been followed with anſwers, and the caſe very fully argued, their Lordſhips thought the queſtion of ſuch importance as to order Informations, with a view to ſettle the law upon this point.

The Court, after full conſideration of the caſe, found, that Mr Williamſon's having

having at one time appeared as the Profecutor of the Refpondent, was not a fufficient objection to his admiffion as a witnefs; and alfo that his having attended the precognition was not a fufficient objection in this cafe, where it appeared that no improper motives on the part, either of Williamfon, or of the Public Profecutor, gave rife to fuch attendance. They therefore remitted to the Sheriff, to recall the interlocutor complained of, and to allow Mr Williamfon to be received and examined as a witnefs.

BIRTHS.

The Electorefs Palatine, two Princeffes.

The Countefs of Albemarle, a fon.

In Finfbury-fquare, London, Mrs Wylie, a fon.

The Countefs of Oxford, a daughter.

Mrs Hope, of Upper-Seymour-ftreet, London, a daughter.

Nov. 29. At Cameron houfe, Mrs Rouet Smollet, a fon.

Dec. 2. Mrs Murray, of Duke-ftreet, Manchefter-fquare, London, a fon.

3. The Lady of Capt. Swindell, a fon.

2. *and* 3. At Snowdon's Hole, Newcaftle, the wife of John Nixon, keelman, two boys and a girl.

5. At Guernfey, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, a fon.

—. Mrs Gregory, St Andrew's fquare, Edinburgh, a fon.

10. Mrs Macdonald of Largie, two fons, at Largie.

11. At Greenock, Mrs Macqueen, wife of Mr Macqueen, merchant, a fon.

MARRIAGES.

At London, Major Macleod, of the 4th Regt. of foot, to the Right Hon. Lady Arabella Annefley, daughter of the Earl of Mountnorris.

At Euſton, Lord Francis Spencer, fecond fon of the Duke of Marlborough, to Lady Frances Fitzroy, fifth daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

At Haughton-le-fpring, Wm. Hunter, Efq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Frances Mary Maling, daughter of Chriſtopher Thomfon Maling, Efq. of Weſt Herrington Hall.

At Burnham, Dr Sewell, of Doctors' Commons, to Miſs Stedman, widow of the late Mr Stedman, of Chifwell.

At Wakefield, Capt. Norcott, of the 33d foot, to Miſs Eliza Noble.

At Chatto, Thomas Thomfon, Efq. of Boughtrig, to Miſs Sarah Robfon, fecond daughter of the late James Robfon, Efq. of Samlefton.

At Otley, Mr Jeremiah Booth, of Leathley Mills, to Mrs Foſter, of Otley. The parties are each upwards of 71. The bride's eldeſt grandſon was married the ſame day, and there is a child now living in Hull, to whom the lady is by law great-grand-mother.

Edward Lloyd, Eſq. of South Oxenden, Eſſex, aged 95, to Miſs Bailey, of Belvidere Houſe, Lambeth, aged 18.

At Honington, John Fullarton, Eſq. of Barton Houſe, to Miſs Louiſa Townſend, of Honington Hall.

At Overnewton, Mr James Douglas, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Grace Gow, daughter of the late Mr William Gow, hoſier.

At Aldbourn, Wilts, Mr Wm. Smith, jun. aged 19, to Mrs Pizzey, a widow lady, aged upwards of 60, with a large fortune.

After a courtſhip of 40 years, Mr Adam Wathen, to Miſs Letitia Bevan, of Talbenny Hall, in Pembrokeſhire, whoſe united ages amount to One hundred and forty years.

At Catterick, the Rev. John Fenton, of Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire, and Vicar of Norpenhow, Cumberland, to Miſs Livingſtone, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Livingſtone, of Weſt-quarter Houſe, Stirlingſhire, Bart.

Capt. Mundy, of the King's own Dragoons, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Lord Rodney.

Lately, at Dublin, Mr Powell, Barriſter, to the Countefs Dowager of Aldborough.

At Ayr, Mr Andrew Campbell, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Elizabeth M'Latchie, daughter of the late Charles M'Latchie, Eſq Eaſt Florida.

At the Bahamas, on the 12th of July laſt, John Forſyth, Eſq. merchant, Naſſau, to Miſs Mary Baldwin.

Nov. 10. At Glendaruel Houſe, Captain Neil Campbell, late of the 79th Regt. to Miſs Mary Ann Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed John Campbell, Eſq. of Dunluſkan.

17. Thomas Kinnear, Eſq. of Kinloch, to Miſs Thomſon, youngeſt daughter of the late George Thomſon, Eſq. of Nuthill.

26. At Tranent, the Rev. Mr John M'Queen, of North Berwick, to Miſs Elizabeth Nimmo, daughter of the late Rev. Mr William Nimmo, of Bothkennar.

—. At Bighouſe, James Sinclair, Eſq. of Forſs, to Miſs Johana Mackay, fourth daughter of George Mackay, Eſq. late of Bighouſe.

28. At Allangrange, John Gillanders, Eſq. of Highfield, to Miſs Jane Falconer Mackenzie, only daughter of John Mackenzie, Eſq. of Allangrange.

29. At St Martin's in the Fields, Lieut. M'Dougall, of the 78th Regt. to Miſs Frances Marriott, of Ingoldſby, Lincolnſhire.

Nov.

Nov. 30. At Rothesay, Mr Wm. Douglas, to Miss Jane More.

Dec. 14. At Charleton, David Gillespie, of Kirktown, Esq. to Miss Carnegie, eldest daughter of the late George Carnegie, of Pittarrow, Esq.

—. At Paisley, Mr James Buchanan, merchant, to Miss Anabella Orr, daughter of the late Mr John Orr, Paisley.

—. At Glasgow, Mr Ninian Hill, writer to the signet, to Miss Isabella Lang, eldest daughter of Mr John Lang, writer, Glasgow.

16. At Edinburgh, William Dalzell Colquhoun, of Garscadden, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Glen Campbell, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, Lord President of the Court of Session.

17. At Bankhead, Mr Robert Riddoch, of Milton, to Miss Janet White, daughter of Mr George White, deceased, Provost of Rutherglen.

19. Lieut. John Murray, 87th Regt. to Miss Lucy Cross, daughter of the late William Cross, Esq. of Bath.

— At Stirling, Hugh Mackenzie, Esq. paymaster of the 71st Regt. to Miss Christian Murray, only daughter of the late Alexander Murray, Esq.

21. At Mountwhanny, James Carnegie, Esq. third son of the late George Carnegie, of Pittarrow, Esq. to Miss Gillespie, eldest daughter of the late John Gillespie, of Mountwhanny, Esq.

22. At Footsway Church, in the County of Kent, Donald M'Leod, of Geanies, Esq. Sheriff-Depute of Ross and Cromarty, to Mrs Mackenzie, widow of the late Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. of Cromarty.

—. At Edinburgh, Anthony Barclay, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Grace Grant, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Patrick Grant, minister of Cromdale.

DEATHS.

At Kensington-House, in his 90th year, the Right Hon. Lord Kensington, M. P. for many years, and Father of the House of Commons.

Mr Clarke, the heir to the great estate of the late Sir Charles Farnaby, (a young gentleman lately married,) who went with his wife to Paris, on the occasion of the late commemoration of the Peace there, unfortunately fell from a scaffold, and was killed on the spot.

In the 73d year of his age, in Upper-Grosvenor Street, London, George Graham, Esq. of Kinross House, Kinross.

Miss Mary Marriage, daughter of Joseph Marriage, of Springfield in Essex, about 26 years of age. Whilst riding on horseback by the side of her brother, she was suddenly taken ill, and after being assisted off her horse, and taken into a house, expired before any medical aid could be procured.

Capt. Onslow Grose, commanding the Madras Pioneer Corps. He lost his life in an attack on the barriers of the Ballam Rajah of Archery, in the Mysore country: he was endeavouring to place scaling ladders at one of the barriers.

Lieut. Hair, of his Majesty's Marine Forces. He was unfortunately drowned in his Majesty's ship's boat, L'Oiseau, in the act of boarding a vessel off the coast of France, on the 21st October last.

On his passage from Egypt, Lieut. Thomas Gillespie, 1st Lieut. of his Majesty's ship Gorgon, and eldest son of Dr Gillespie, physician in Edinburgh.

In Queen-street, Westminster, the once-celebrated Mrs Crawford, who for many years was the ornament of the British Stage.

Lately, aged 64, Mrs Ann Norman, of Ipswich. She distilled peppermint for her livelihood, but was supposed to be in a state of poverty: having died suddenly, her clothes were taken off, when there were found near 100 guineas sewed up in different parts, and property to the amount of 5 or 600l. more were found hid in different parts of the house.

Lately, Mrs Brown, an elderly lady, residing in Trinity-street, Bristol. She was burnt to death in consequence of a spark from the fire catching her clothes, which she was too feeble to extinguish; and although her cries speedily alarmed the family, assistance could not be rendered her, so as to prevent the melancholy catastrophe.

At Peebles, Miss Jane Murray, of Cringletie.

At Glasgow, Miss Agnes Bell, eldest daughter of Mr George Bell, Frederick-street.

Mr Paxton, farmer in the parish of Monkwearmouth. He was returning from Sunderland market, unfortunately missed his way, and rode over a coal-house erected against the side of a precipice, by which melancholy accident he was killed on the spot.

At Auttoft, near Alford, Lincolnshire, J. Stephenson, an opulent farmer in the 103d year of his age. His death was occasioned by a fall, which brought on a mortification in his back, previous to which he scarcely ever knew an hour's illness.

Suddenly, Mr Watson, of New Basinghall-Street, London, an eminent merchant.

At London, William Hamilton, Esq. R. A. only son of Mr Hamilton, architect in Glasgow, to whom that city is so much indebted for its elegance. Genius seems to be hereditary in that family. Mrs Bell, sister of the deceased, possesses no small portion of her brother's talents. As a copyist, in the opinion of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds and Fuseli, the brightest ornaments of the

the Engliſh ſchool, ſhe has no equal; and her original compoſitions, whether hiſtoricel or fanciful, portraits or drawings, rival the moſt finiſhed performances of the Maſters of the Academy.

At Ham, in Surrey, in the 73d year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Juliana Penn, fourth daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, and relict of the late Hon. Thomas Penn, formerly the hereditary proprietor of Pennſylvania, in N. America.

At Calcutta, on the 28th April laſt, Thomas Halkett, Eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Sir John Halkett, of Pitfirrane, Bart.

On the 2d May laſt, Capt. John Campbell, commanding the Light Infantry of his Majeſty's 74th Regt. In gallantly leading the aſſault at Panjalumcourchy, on the 31ſt March, after his brother, a moſt promiſing young Officer of the ſame Company, and a number of his brave officers and men had fallen in the attack, he himſelf received a ſevere wound near the joint of the knee, the conſequence of which proved fatal.

At Roſetta, Egypt, on the 14th June laſt, Lieut. John Foreman, of the 92d Regt. and ſon of Mr James Foreman, merchant, Borrowſtounneſs.

At Pondicherry, in the E. Indies, on the 1ſt of July laſt, Mr William Robertſon, of the 74th Regt. ſon of the late Mr Patrick Robertſon, jeweller in Edinburgh.

Nov. 12. A fine girl in Orange-ſtreet, Liverpool, about three years and a half old. She by ſome means caught fire whilſt her mother had occaſion to leave the room, and although ſhe was not abſent more than three minutes, the child was ſo dreadfully burnt, that after languiſhing under the moſt excruciating pain until two o'clock on the following day, ſhe expired.

Nov. 18. Mr Robert Barbour, merchant in Glaſgow.

—. Mr John Muir, merchant in Glaſgow.

20. At Paiſley, Mrs M'Kerrell, wife of Mr John M'Kerrell, manufacturer.

—. At Aberdeen, in the 91ſt year of her age, Mrs Robertſon, Relict of the Rev. Mr William Robertſon in Dundee, a Miniſter of the Scots Epiſcopal church.

—. At New Hailes, Miſs Rachael Dalrymple, daughter of the deceaſed Sir James Dalrymple of Hailes, Bart.

24. At Bedale, in Yorkſhire, while eating his dinner, Mr John Mudd, of Salitation, near Catterick.

25. At Greenock, James Hunter, Eſq. merchant.

27. At his houſe in St John Street, Mrs Mary Cecilia Balfour, ſpouſe of Mr William Gibſon, merchant in Edinburgh.

28. At Mayfield, near Dundee, Mrs Mitchell, wife of Mr James Mitchell, Collector of Exciſe.

—. Mrs King, wife of Mr Robert King, writer in Glaſgow.

30. Mr John Sinclair, cotton-yarn merchant, in Glaſgow.

Dec. 2. Mrs Richardſon, wife of Mr James Richardſon, ſen. merchant in Glaſgow.

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Errata in our laſt, p. 323. col. 1. line laſt, *for* araæ, *read* area. Ditto, col. 2. line 16. *for* well, *read* wall. P. 326. col. 2. line 14. *for* billows, *read* bellows.

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